

COAST RECORD

SCHOONER MISSING.

APPREHENSIONS FOR SAFETY OF THE HELGA CAROLINE.

The vessel has not been seen since the steamer Excelsior left her last September.

SHE HAD A DOZEN PASSENGERS.

HEAVY WEATHER MAY HAVE SENT HER TO THE BOTTOM.

The queer case of smuggled statues. Death of Miss Mary Trask. Flagship Philadelphia off on a cruise.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

TACOMA (Wash.), Oct. 28.—News was received here from Alaska that the schooner Helga Caroline, Capt. Peterson, which left Seattle Sept. 15, and for a day or two kept pace with the steamer Excelsior, sailing the same day is missing. Juneau papers state that since the steamer lost sight of her nothing has been heard of the schooner, nor of her twelve or fifteen passengers. Frank Alden, who came down on the Helga, arriving at Sitka October 9, and Peter Iverson, who came down on the Typhoon, both of which vessels left the inlet shortly after the Caroline, report that they encountered very heavy weather for a day or two, and it is feared that the Caroline was unable to weather the storm.

WALDTENFEL'S STATUARY.

A Queer Case—Concerning Smuggled Works of Art.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Three statues were seized by the customs officials yesterday on the ground that they were smuggled in the country. The seizure was made at the store of A. Waldfenfel & Sons, on Market street, and was directed by Deputy Collector E. B. Jerome, who has been working on the case for two months.

Last August five pieces of statuary were received at the custom house from Europe consigned to A. Waldfenfel. He appeared before the collector and made an oath that the statuary had been imported for a church in San Diego, and in proof of the statement he submitted the oath of a parish priest that he had ordered the articles. Under the law articles of this nature to be used for church purposes are admitted free of duty. Waldfenfel secured the statutory free of duty, and nothing was heard about the matter for a month. A short time ago Collector Vise received an anonymous letter to the effect that a firm on Market street was defrauding the government and if the case was not investigated at once the matter would be reported to the United States District Attorney. On the same day District Attorney Foote received a similar letter. He did not investigate at once the matter would be reported to the collector of the port.

The customs detectives after a short investigation began to suspect that A. Waldfenfel was the author of the anonymous letters. Shortly thereafter Waldfenfel died. This fact strengthened the theory of the officers that he was the author of the mysterious epistles. The priest at San Diego who had been ordered by him to make the oath, and he at once responded that he had simply ordered two pieces of statuary from Waldfenfel, and if any oath was made that the statuary was for a church, he was not responsible. He sent her receipts showing that he had received both two pieces of statuary according to contract, and further that these articles were in the church and consequently free from import duty. The detectives at once took the two pieces of statuary to the custom house and placed them in the new badge represents Marshall at the moment of his discovery of gold in California.

A MINERS' BADGE.

Marshall at the Moment of His Discovery of Gold.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—A permanent badge of the California Miners' Association has been agreed upon by the officers, and will be submitted for adoption to the convention which is to meet in this city the week after election. Instead of the crossed pick and shovel which has been in use, the new badge represents Marshall at the moment of his discovery of gold in California.

His right hand is outstretched, and in the hand is held a golden nugget. The other hand rests on the pick that has brought to light the little piece of golden rock. The body of the badge is in white metal, while the nugget is of the golden hue. Below the figure of Marshall are the letters "M. A.", indicative of the California Miners' Association title.

TOOK HER OWN LIFE.

Miss Maud Trask.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 28.—Yesterday the local papers announced the death of Miss Maud Trask, former postmistress at Trask's Landing in the river district, and her death was attributed to pneumonia. Such, however, it has been learned by examining the cause of death. Miss Trask died from the effect of Paris green taken with suicidal intent last Friday night. A physician was hastily summoned and soon relieved the girl of the poison, but the effect remained and death followed on Monday.

Miss Trask was an attractive young woman, but has long been a sufferer from illness, and in a fit of despondency she committed the act which led to her death. She was esteemed by all her neighbors.

WILL STAY WITH IT.

The Lumber Men to Settle the Question of Pooling.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—After several weeks of daily conferences the lumber men interested in the domestic trade have arrived at the conclusion that their various interests can be best subserved by remaining in the pool which they have maintained during the past year under the name of the Central Lumber Company of California. It required an enormous amount of convincing to settle the multitudinous interests involved, but this has at length been accomplished, and nearly all of the mills on the books last year have renewed their pledge to stand by each other.

Prices will remain the same for the present, at least. They cannot be maintained at a higher figure without injury to the trade. A reduction would mean a loss to the mills. During the year just closing there has been a falling-off of 40 per cent. in the domestic business as compared with the previous year. Some large mills have been closed in consequence, but it is

claimed the pool has enabled all mill men on its books to realize an average profit of 4 per cent. on their investment. Whether the mills were overtraded or not, without the pool it is estimated that every mill on the coast would be run at a loss.

The threatened attempt of the yard men to break up the combine was nipped in the bud. The books of the Central Lumber Company show that 75 per cent. of the capital invested in yards on the coast is owned or controlled by mill men. The majority of the mill men were highly in favor of pooling their interests for another year, and those who would have stood outside if they dared, have been forced to accept the terms of the majority.

A DANGEROUS CROOK.

Thomas Wallace's Offenses Range From Petty Larceny to Burglary.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—In the arrest of T. Wallace, alias Martin, alias Thomas Wallace, a dangerous criminal, British provincial police have temporarily put out of the way one of the cleverest and most courageous crooks who ever operated on this coast. He has been immediately known to the San Francisco police for the past quarter of a century.

During that period he has been arrested and served time for numerous offenses, ranging from petty larceny to burglary in the first degree. He was never taken into custody that he did not make a hard fight for his freedom. Upon several occasions he fought more than a dozen men, and at one time he escaped from the back of the municipal criminal court, and the police of this city a transcontinental chase of several months, and finally retaken nearly got away from an officer who was bringing him back to the scene of his crime.

THAT CROCKER REWARD.

A Substantial Addition to Virtue in This Instance.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Virtue is not its own only reward in the case of George Crocker, the second son of the late Charles Crocker. By remaining sober for seven years Crocker comes into the possession of not only \$400,000 worth of Southern Pacific Railway bonds, but of a one-eighth interest in his father's estate as well, the whole amount reaching \$1,000,000.

The eighth of the Crocker estate was left to George Crocker by a secret trust with his two brothers as trustees. The terms were the same as those of the will, but the Crocker family bonds were left, continuous sobriety for five years. Judge Dainfield's decision in the matter of the bonds has been a triumph for the Crocker family. The trust, decided also the secret trust upon which the larger part of the property depended.

FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

Ordered to Make a Cruise in South American Waters.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The flagship Philadelphia has been ordered to prepare for a cruise along the South American coast. She will leave this port in a few days, and will spend most of her time during the coming winter in ports along the Peruvian coast. Admiral Beardsley will make the cruise in the Philadelphia region, as was transacted when the battleship went into commission. The Philadelphia is not expected to return to this port until April, and it is expected that Admiral Beardsley will be relieved of sea duty when his vessel again reports at the navy yard.

Mrs. Arnold's Husband.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Alice Arnold today brought a suit in the Superior court to dissolve her marriage with her husband, W. S. Arnold. The action is based on statutory grounds, and the family story is related of a loving and faithful husband. Arnold is well known in the Mission, where he and his brother have conducted a grocery store for a number of years. The couple have three children, a son and two daughters. Mrs. Arnold is a younger sister of the dashing, beautiful and reckless Daisy Newman.

Arrested for Murder.

FRESNO, Oct. 28.—Owen C. Drake, accused of having foully murdered William Wilson, a San Valley man, last month, was arrested here last night and is now in jail awaiting the arrival of the Sheriff of Solano county. Drake is a 22-year-old man, and was employed by Wilson, but declares he left Wilson on the morning which preceded the night of the murder. Drake is 22 years of age and a boxer, made by trade.

San Quentin's Chaplain Dead.

BERKELEY, Oct. 28.—Rev. William H. Hill, for eight years chaplain at San Quentin prison, died at his home in this city this morning. Death was due to old age. The Rev. Mr. Hill was the oldest past grand master of the Odd Fellows in California, and the oldest resident presbyter of the Episcopal Church. The deceased was born in Lynn county, Ct., in 1816.

A California Pioneer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The death of Jacob Z. Davis in Philadelphia today was announced by a private disinterested relative here this afternoon. Davis was a pioneer of 1849 and partner of Alexander Boyd in the well-known firm of Boyd & Davis, whose operations in real estate have been the largest undertaken by local capitalists.

Dead in His Wagon.

STOCKTON, Oct. 28.—This morning at 5 o'clock W. W. Reynolds, a ranchman living near Valley Springs, fell dead in a wagon, while on the way to Stockton, from heart disease. A little child in the vehicle was with him, and the body was until the coroner arrived and brought the remains to Valley Springs. The deceased was middle-aged. He leaves a widow and three children.

Guilty of Cutting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Charles Farmer, chief engineer of the steamer Mary Gann, who was recently examined before Supervising Inspector of Vessels Birmingham on a charge of being guilty of cutting the cable of the steamer, and his license suspended for five days.

A Consul on Trial.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Perry Rathlow, United States Consul at Mayence, is being prosecuted for severely injuring an inmate of his house by striking him on the head with a revolver.

SPORTING RECORD

OFFER FROM ABROAD.

"YOUNG CORBETT" HAS A SHOW TO FIGHT IN ENGLAND.

Dick Burge Will be Matched Against Green by the National Club of London.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS PUT UP.

BIRMINGHAM SPORTS WILL GIVE A HUNDRED BETTER.

Tschigorin Wins the Chess Contest. Joe Patchen Loses His Previous Marks for a Mile. The Oakland Races.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—George Green, welterweight champion of California, received today a letter from the National Sporting Club of London offering him £500 for a match with Dick Burge, the English boxer. Burge was to have met Tracy, but when the latter was defeated by Green, the arrangements were cancelled. If Green accepts he will meet Burge next March and will fight for an added side bet of £500.

The club would allow £50 for expenses, but Green asks twice that amount. A club in Birmingham, Eng., also offers Green £500 to fight Burge. The contest would be twenty rounds and Green must reduce his weight to 144 pounds.

KING OF PACERS.

John R. Gentry Demonstrates His Great Superiority.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—John R. Gentry, the king of pacers, at the Belmont track today again demonstrated his superiority in the world of horses, by covering a mile in 2:03. This was done in the face of adverse circumstances, being late in the afternoon when a strong east wind was blowing full down the stretch, and falling to exceed his record of 2:04. Gentry succeeded in breaking his last attempt at the record in Terre Haute, October 20, when he went in 2:04. J. Andrews of Buffalo, his driver, gave him three warm-up miles. The first was done in 2:04, the second in 2:17, the third in 2:10. In all these the animal showed up in splendid form and much was expected of him.

When the moment came, the crowd, in its eagerness, swarmed the track and breathlessly watched the horse as he flew by at the judges' signal, at a most thrilling pace. At the quarter the judges announced his time as 0:30, and the pent-up enthusiasm gave way to a burst of huzzas that made the air ring. The remainder of the race was a matter of time, and at a pace that never seemed to flag he passed the other horses with ease, and came down the stretch amid the cheers of the crowd and in a strong wind crossed under the wire in one of the greatest attempts of his life.

Both the horse and his driver were immediately surrounded by an admiring throng, and the judges presented Andrews with a gold watch. The general impression that had the race been run early in the afternoon would have been that the horse, and while the wind was light, and have equalled or probably beaten his world's record.

THREE RECORDS SMASHED.

Latest Achievements of J. S. Johnson.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NASHVILLE, Oct. 28.—Three world's cycle records were smashed at Cumberland Park today. John S. Johnson, paced by a sextuplet, rode a quarter in 20:25 sec., lowering the 22:25 mark made by Kiser at Coronado Beach. Johnson, paced by a sextuplet, rode a half mile in 47 sec., lowering the mark of 47 sec. set by Kiser at Coronado. The judges made a mistake in placing the finishing tape and Johnson rode about eighty feet over the half mile mark, and was given credit for a half mile and a quarter, flying start, in 49:15, establishing a new record.

At the Coliseum tonight Johnson rode a mile, paced, in 2:02-4, an indoor record, while Michael cut the ten-mile record from 21:33-5 to 21:37-5.

The three-mile paced match race between C. Woodward of Nashville and John Woodward of Chicago, was won by Woodward in 6:51-5.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The Pacific Coast Jockey Club opened its racing season at Ingleside today, and will alternate with the Oakland track every two weeks. The public had a good day in the betting, playing every winner heavily, some at long odds. The weather was warm; the attendance good and the track was in excellent condition.

Opening day handicap, one mile and seventy yards, purse \$100: St. Lee won, time 1:50.

Five and one-half furlongs: Alma won, Lou Lou R. second, Dolore third; time 1:24.

One mile: Sir Play won, Wavona second, Danien third; time 1:45.

Three-quarters of a mile: Weightman won, J. O. G. second, Capt. Rees third; time 1:55.

Six and a half furlongs: Callente won, Harold second, Encino third; time 1:24.

Seven furlongs: Libertine won, Casanova second, Hanetta third; time 1:30.

Joe Patchen's Speed.

MEDFORD (Mass.), Oct. 28.—Joe Patchen again proved his reputation as king of the half-mile track at Combination Park today and lowered all previous marks by a quarter of a second, running a mile in 2:04, lowering the time of the mile made by this track last August by a full second.

He was paced by the running horse, Little Friend, and made the two rounds on the track without a break. Time of the mile, 2:04, three-quarters, 1:32; half, 1:04.

Cambridgehire Stakes.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—At Newmarket today J. C. Sully's Windy Pride won the Cambridgehire stakes from twenty-four starters. The distance was 1 mile, 240 yards.

O'Donnell Whips Griffin.

PINE BLUFF (Ark.), Oct. 28.—Billy O'Donnell of Memphis knocked out Jimmy Griffin of San Francisco in four rounds before the Pine Bluff Athletic Club tonight. The men fought at 140 pounds for a small purse.

The Chess Tourney.

BUDA PESTH, Oct. 28.—The fourth game of the tie match between Charousek and Tschigorin for the first prize in

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT WAS PLAYED IN THIS CITY TODAY.

Tschigorin had the move. The opening was a variation of the Ruy Lopez. Charousek was beaten after forty-six moves. Tschigorin therefore takes first and Charousek second prize.

But Tale Won.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), Oct. 28.—Yale, 15; Elizabeth Athletic Club, 6. Yale was victorious in a very close game, the great weakness being on the ends.

Football at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Football: final score, Philadelphia, 18; Brown, 0.

DUE TO CARELESSNESS.

The Coroner's Verdict in the "Frisco Road Collision."

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—The Coroner's jury that investigated the collision on Sunday, which resulted so fatally, returned a verdict finding it due to the carelessness of George Atwood, the conductor of the St. Louis train, and the failure of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company in this case to exercise the proper supervision over the movements of the train. John A. Drewing, a St. Louis engineer, who was in charge of the east-bound train, and the failure of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company in this case to exercise the proper supervision over the movements of the train. John A. Drewing, a St. Louis engineer, who was in charge of the east-bound train, and the failure of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company in this case to exercise the proper supervision over the movements of the train.

MONTREAL'S DANGER.

A DISASTER WORSE THAN THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

City Reservoirs in an Unsafe Condition and May Collapse at Any Time—People in a State of Intense Excitement.

(BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—(Special Dispatch.) Montreal is threatened with disaster even worse than that of the Johnstown flood, owing to the present condition of the city reservoirs on Mount Royal, overlook the city. The two big basins have been leaking badly for years, and the leakages have been increasing rapidly. As the repairs have been delayed, the superintendents of the water-works has become more and more alarmed, and has so reported.

The reservoirs hold over twenty million gallons of water, and experts say that unless repairs are made at once the wall holding both reservoirs will give way, and a terrible disaster will result. The masonry wall is only eight or ten feet thick, and once it is thoroughly undermined and gives way, the earth behind it will not hold the immense body of water. The effect would simply be an obliteration of the wide lake of the city from the reservoir to the Lachine Canal, and the river and the whole of the city of Montreal would be flooded. The Mayor has given orders to have the necessary repairs made at once.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

It Has Begun Its Work and Will Continue Indefinitely.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Venezuelan commission resumed its session today, and will continue its work until it has completed its task. The commission was organized by the United States government to investigate the claims of the United States against Venezuela. The commission is composed of three members, one from each country, and one from a third country. The commission is now in the city of Caracas, and is working on the claims of the United States against Venezuela. The commission is expected to complete its work in a few days.

WHAT BAER HAS DONE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—C. L. Baer, professor of history in Cornell University, arrived in the city today, and is now working on the claims of the United States against Venezuela. Baer is a well-known historian, and is expected to complete his work in a few days.

THE GAULS DO NOT SEE WHERE CAUSE OF RESPONSIBILITY COMES IN.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—Official Austrian organs are still silent on the subject of the revelations made by Prince Bismarck in the Hamburger Nachrichten regarding the alliance between Germany and Russia during the last years of his reign as Chancellor, but the article in the Neue Presse, declaring the written treaty agreement between Russia and Germany actually existed without the knowledge of the other powers, attracted much attention.

IMPERILS THE DREIBUND.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Prince Bismarck's disclosure of the Russo-German entente during his last years' tenure of office has had a startling and disturbing effect at both Berlin and Vienna, to say nothing of Paris, and is regarded as imperiling the Dreikaiserbund. A feeling of distrust has been aroused between the allies, and doubts are expressed as to whether the Dreikaiserbund will be renewed in 1897.

The Times Berlin correspondent says: "The official reference to the Bismarck revelations (regarding the Russo-German treaty) have only served to increase the unfavorable impression already produced."

But also depreciates the revelations, but admits that it is not inconceivable that patriotic anxiety to protect Germany from the danger of a war with Russia might have induced Bismarck to kindle this warning beacon, visible to everyone from afar. The correspondent thinks that Bismarck's chief motive was to create a sensational diversion in favor of the Dreikaiserbund, and to prevent the government from trying to improve its relations with England.

THE GOVERNMENT IRRITATED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A special from Berlin says the German government is profoundly irritated at the disclosure made by the Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's organ, in stating that there was a defensive alliance between Russia and Germany during the last years of his reign as Chancellor.

It is also stated that the government is making every effort to prevent the disclosure of the former entente between Germany and Russia.

WHY HE DID IT.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Public opinion generally in Germany condemns Prince Bismarck's revelations in the Hamburger Nachrichten regarding the alliance between Russia and Germany which existed during the last years of his Chancellorship and allusions are made to his "indiscreet" loquacity which is gradually tarnishing his glorious reputation.

There is little doubt that the Prince has divulged important state secrets in his attempt to triumph over his successor, Gen. Count von Caprivi.

WORKMEN STRIKE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—All workmen at the arsenal struck today because of non-payment of wages.

BISMARCK'S BREAK.

THE AGED STATESMAN REVEALED STATE SECRETS.

A Political Sensation of Considerable Magnitude from the European Standpoint.

COMMENT OF THE PAPERS.

THOSE OF VIENNA DEMAND AN EXPLANATION.

Frenchmen Say His Course Lacked Dignity—How the Disclosures Are Taken by the English.

The Government Mad.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says two of the most conservative of the Paris papers—the Figaro, the representative par excellence of the bourgeoisie of France, and the Gaulois, the organ of the Royalist society, publish sharp attacks on Prince Bismarck on account of revelations regarding the Russo-German relations in the Hamburger Nachrichten, for which he is held responsible.

The Figaro says the events in which Bismarck is concerned can now only be qualified as posthumous; since his fall from power he cannot be content to have no say in the less important affairs of his country. The predominant idea of Bismarck's administration was to make use of Russia to crush the western powers. Napoleon's alliance with England in the Crimean war for the benefit of England served as a pretext for attacking Russian influences within the orbit of the German foreign policy, where they remained until after 1890.

The results of the Franco-German war terminated by the treaty of Frankfurt opened Russia's eyes and the views of the court of St. Petersburg were modified on account of the conditions of the equilibrium and her future interests.

Prince Bismarck continues the Figaro, was the only man in Europe who would not understand this evolution. This was really the principal cause of his fall from power. It was mostly on seeing on this point that his Minister understood it. If the affirmations of the Hamburger Nachrichten to the effect that secret treaties existed since 1890 between Germany and Russia assuring the neutrality of the latter in the event of a war with Austria, were true, they are merely criminal, disgraceful and impotent maneuvers; if true, what must Austria think, who is a ally of Germany, and on condition that she would be aided in her rivalry against Turkey?

The Vienna papers demand explanations, which it will be difficult for the German government to give. The Gaulois continues: "Prince Bismarck ought to furnish these explanations, and he has not foreseen the consequences of his own policies, which have led to the alienation of Russian sympathies from German egotism." The Gaulois says Prince Bismarck's attitude lacks dignity and will militate against the policy of posterity. He is really the author or inspirer of the Hamburger Nachrichten revelations, he has a very good memory, and speaks with the credibility of ignorance of his readers. He should remember that the alliance of the three emperors was a mere fiction, and that the German government withdrew on account of the intrigues of a German prince on the Bulgarian throne.

He must be aware that it was the simultaneous publication in Berlin and Vienna in 1888 of the treaty concluded by him with Austria in 1888, and probably will reach here tomorrow. In accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by members of the commission they declined today to indicate whether they were in any way influenced by the disclosure of the secret treaties.

Some time ago, however, Justice Brewer intimated the report would be ready for submission by December 1 at the latest. This was given to the members of the commission, who have been kept advised during the summer and fall of all developments, will be given every possible facility for making his examination.

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POSTAL-CARD VOTES.

TELLING FIGURES FROM THE CHICAGO RECORD.

New Tables and Comparisons of the Returns from the Great Central-Western States.

McKINLEY'S GAIN IN BOLTERS.

ANALYSIS OF THE COUNT AND ITS FUTURE BEARING.

Susan B. Expected a Large Vote for the Suffrage Amendment. Speaker Carlisle at Louisville—Political Melange.

BY THE TIMES SPECIAL DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—(Special Dispatch.) The postal-card election of the Chicago Record, which has attracted national attention by its magnitude and its results, ended so far as the counting of ballots was concerned Tuesday evening. The voters of the twelve great States, Kentucky, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, shared in this remarkable election of public opinion, these being the States which form the battleground in the present campaign, the States whose voice will name the next President of the United States.

Since the close of the count of ballots by the commissioners representing the four political parties involved in the campaign, the work has been done which is represented in the analysis of the returns presented herewith. The commissioners of election were: Judge S. P. McConnell, representing the Silver Democrats; Fred H. Wines for the Republicans; Adolf Kraus for the Gold Democrats and J. L. Whitlock for the Prohibitionists.

After nineteen busy days, the final returns from the twelve States, Chicago and the township of Cicero, which shares the election district with Chicago, were announced as follows:

"We, the undersigned, commissioners of the Chicago Record's postal-card election, do hereby certify that the following is a true account of the ballots counted by us up to the hour of 5 o'clock p.m. Tuesday, October 27, 1896, and that all of these ballots have been burned in our presence and that they have been checked against voters' names as on the poll-lists, but that no record has been made or exists of how any individual voter has voted."

	McKinley.	Bryan.	Plumet.	Leveing.
Kentucky, 115 counties	5,203	5,771	386	61
Minnesota, 72	6,209	1,633	108	121
S. Dakota, 47	1,480	2,149	13	39
N. Dakota, 33	723	289	6	3
Kansas, 35	6,333	3,424	6	3
Wisconsin, 33	10,112	2,135	97	152
Michigan, 30	12,829	3,995	162	218
Nebraska, 35	5,271	1,155	62	76
Indiana, 32	12,972	5,719	197	147
Iowa, 39	14,425	4,829	300	133
Missouri, 115	9,985	2,149	13	39
Illinois, 102	15,343	6,093	317	337
Chicago and Cicero	67,795	14,179	1,533	629
Totals	173,501	60,235	3,683	2,169

*Except Chicago and Cicero.

The grand total is 239,676. This is signed by D. Adolf Kraus, S. P. McConnell, J. L. Whitlock, Fred H. Wines.

After the totals of the ballots themselves as they show on the face of the returns are considered, the most interesting deductions are drawn from comparisons in one form and another with the Harrison and the Cleveland votes of the national election of 1892. The first of these, as shown herewith, makes the percentage comparison between the portion of votes received by the candidates in the election of four years ago, with the percentage vote for Bryan and McKinley in the postal-card election.

PERCENTAGES COMPARED.

	Percentage of votes in 1892.	Percentage of votes in postal-card election.
Chicago	45	41
Cicero	49	46
Illinois	49	46
Michigan	49	46
Minnesota	49	46
Nebraska	49	46
North Dakota	49	46
South Dakota	49	46
Totals	45	41

*Except Chicago and Cicero.

What has been known as the "bolt table" adds the information as to the number of the Harrison voters of 1892 who are now for Bryan and the number of Cleveland voters of 1892 who are now for McKinley. The net gain for the leading candidate in each State is shown, though in some instances the candidate who leads in actual number of votes cast does not prove the gainer from the bolts. McKinley gets the net gain, however, in the balance between the bolters of all the States.

THE NET GAINS.

	Harrison votes in 1892.	McKinley votes in postal-card election.	Net gain.
Chicago and Cicero	3,959	12,546	8,587
Illinois	1,095	1,423	328
Michigan	1,180	1,723	543
Minnesota	1,248	877	371
Nebraska	985	1,323	338
North Dakota	523	1,203	680
South Dakota	476	606	130
Totals	12,550	21,779	9,229

*Except Chicago and Cicero.

In applying these figures to some of the States, it is necessary to keep the Weaver vote of 1892 definitely in mind. In Kansas there was no Cleveland vote cast, but the votes went to the People's party, headed on the ticket by Weaver. In Nebraska Weaver had a large vote and Cleveland a small one,

and the same is true in South Dakota. In the latter States, the comparison is made, however, with the Cleveland vote. But in Kansas it must be applied to that of Weaver.

Another table, drawn from the same sources, is the one embodying the figures that aroused most of the discussion through the columns of the Record since some of the things that might be argued from the above advanced. It is the one that has given most of the material for argument to the Bryan advocates who have presented the favorable side of the ballots as it appeared to them, and with it and other details contained in the tables of this morning, they will no doubt be able to offer many an argument in encouragement of their prospects. The table indicates the percentage of Bryan's vote which is made up of bolters from Harrison, and the percentage of McKinley's vote made up of bolters from Cleveland. In the aggregate the latter number is much the larger, but its percentage is much smaller. The Bryan percentage is figured on a much smaller total vote, a factor which enters into calculation.

THE VOTE WHICH CHANGED.

The first column indicates percentage of Bryan's vote in the postal-card election, made up of Harrison voters. The second column indicates percentage of McKinley's vote in postal-card election, made up of Cleveland voters. Chicago and Cicero are included in the totals.

Percentage of Bryan's total vote made up of Harrison voters, 22; percentage of McKinley's total vote, made up of Cleveland voters, 13.

The table which presents figures not before shown in the election is the one which indicates the relative share of former Democrats and Republicans in the postal-card election. It purports to show the total number of Cleveland voters of 1892 and the number of Harrison voters of 1892 who have participated in this ballot. The number cannot be assumed to be entirely accurate, however, even though it may be nearly so. It is obtained by adding to the Bryan vote the number of McKinley voters who avow that they were Democrats in 1892, and subtracting from that sum the number of Bryan voters who have bolted to him from Harrison. The reversal of the operation finds in similar way the old-line Republican vote, and the two items are ready for comparison. They take into consideration those who are casting their first vote this year, however, assuming that if a man did not report himself a bolter, he was a partisan of the same faith four years ago.

There appears no reason, however, why any flaws in the item should not apply equally to both parties, and at any rate the showing is interesting. It indicates that, out of the total vote in the postal-card election, 68,764 of the ballots came from Cleveland Democrats of 1892, and that the Harrison Republicans contributed 164,952 to the total. The percentage drawn from these figures is 29 per cent, as compared with 22 per cent for Democrats and 69 per cent for Republicans.

	Chicago and Cicero.	Percentage.	Harrison voters in 1892.	Percentage.
Chicago and Cicero	22,860	27	58,108	79
Illinois	4,421	29	10,015	70
Michigan	8,647	44	10,410	49
Minnesota	2,149	21	14,344	72
Nebraska	4,233	27	12,961	74
North Dakota	2,149	21	14,344	72
South Dakota	1,882	23	6,099	74
Totals	5,689	29	16,492	46

*Except Chicago and Cicero.

It is necessary to explain in detail the form of calculation which was adopted to construct the tables, including the detailed reports from States and from Chicago and Cicero. The States were tabulated by counties, and Chicago by wards, and the respective wards and counties were credited for this purpose with being Democratic or Republican according as they were carried by the Democrat or Republican party in 1892. A column then follows giving the number of blank postal-card ballots sent to each ward and county, and the number of these that were returned as votes to be counted in the postal-card election.

The percentages of ballots returned as votes to those sent out to the voters was then ascertained. This item was calculated separately from the Democratic and the Republican counties and wards, and the percentage of returns from those in each party being the information sought.

There has been an admitted and a systematic effort on the part of some influences in the Democratic organization to restrain the voters of that faith from participating in the postal-card election and it was to be expected that the result of this effort would show in the analysis of the vote. If all influences were equal it would be fair to presume that from the counties in the same State, of similar population, the percentage of ballots returned as votes to those sent out would be approximately the same. If there was a uniform deficiency in this percentage in the Democratic centers it would in some degree measure the force of this restrained vote. Any election calculations ought to take cognizance of this vote if it can be in any way measured. This suggestion was made as a mathematical means of reaching an approximation of this matter, and was approved as theoretically correct by several who were competent to follow the proposition to its logical conclusion.

It was assumed that if in a certain State the Democratic counties showed a certain percentage of returns of ballots that were sent them, and the Republican counties showed another percentage voted out of their ballots, the difference represented the effective suppression of the vote of the lesser ones. That percentage was obtained, and it was applied to the number of ballots sent to the State, and the resulting sum could be added to the actual vote of the party deficient in its percentage of returns. This does not mean in every case to the party of smallest vote.

In Kansas, for instance, McKinley has the larger vote, but the Democratic counties returned a larger percentage of the ballots sent to them than did the

Republicans. The deficiency was, therefore, in Kansas added to the McKinley vote. But in most cases the deficit was in the Democratic percentage of returns, and as the tables will show, the additions were made to the vote of that party. Missouri, however, is an exception to the rule, and the McKinley lead gains thereby. This handling of figures is not to be presumed as a final and exact estimate of the possible showing of the election of November 3, but it will have some indication that will cast light on the prospects in several of the States.

The table which follows the showing of the States and of Chicago is this matter is made up speculatively from these calculations, as an interesting study of what might be called the possible Bryan vote if there had been no effort to prevent a free expression of the Bryan sentiment as a political move.

Many inquiries have been made as to the relative percentages of the vote to each State, which was sent out to the country and to the city population. One of the accompanying tables shows this separation in detail. It is followed by one which indicates the number of ballots returned by the postoffices as undelivered, because the addresses could not be found. Throughout the States this is an inconsiderable item, amounting to less than an average of two to each county participating in the election. But in the transient population of Chicago it is a large number, and is figured into the calculations of the Chicago table. In mailing the votes to the names on the poll lists of the city of Chicago the names of women were transcribed and ballots were sent to them. But inasmuch as the women are not to vote in the election of November 3, their votes were not to be counted in the postal-card election. That they understood this fact, which was explained with care, is proven when one understands that some thirty thousand women's names are on the poll-lists, and less than two thousand returned their ballots. And these were not counted.

Another table which shows the votes returned by women from all the States. The last of the tables of ballots is that which includes the small number characterized as "frecks." They include those that were illegible and those that were invalid from other causes.

CITY AND COUNTRY VOTES.

City and county districts.—Percentage of the ballots of each State sent from the agricultural districts and the city and town votes:

	City Agricultural and town.	Percentage.
Illinois	52	45
Michigan	49	51
Iowa	47	53
Minnesota	49	51
Nebraska	49	51
North Dakota	49	51
South Dakota	49	51
Totals	52	45

BALLOTS UNDELIVERABLE.

Blank cards to voters who could not be found by the postal authorities:

	Chicago and Cicero.	Percentage.
Chicago and Cicero	37,345	73
Illinois	1,423	29
Michigan	1,723	49
Minnesota	877	21
Nebraska	1,323	27
North Dakota	1,203	23
South Dakota	606	21
Totals	38,345	73

*Except Chicago and Cicero.

Votes sent by women—Ballots which were mailed to women and were returned by them, but not counted:

	Chicago and Cicero.	Percentage.
Chicago and Cicero	1,780	73
Illinois	1,423	29
Michigan	1,723	49
Minnesota	877	21
Nebraska	1,323	27
North Dakota	1,203	23
South Dakota	606	21
Totals	1,811	73

*Except Chicago and Cicero.

"FRECK VOTES." The "freck" votes, ballots received from those who could not be found, and that were invalid for other causes:

	Chicago and Cicero.	Percentage.
Chicago and Cicero	1,780	73
Illinois	1,423	29
Michigan	1,723	49
Minnesota	877	21
Nebraska	1,323	27
North Dakota	1,203	23
South Dakota	606	21
Totals	1,811	73

*Except Chicago and Cicero.

FINAL TOTALS.

	Bryan vote, postal-card election.	McKinley vote, postal-card election.	Percentage.
Chicago and Cicero	14,179	67,795	21
Illinois	6,093	18,343	25
Michigan	3,995	12,829	23
Iowa	4,829	14,425	25
Minnesota	2,149	10,410	20
Nebraska	4,233	12,961	25
North Dakota	2,149	14,344	15
South Dakota	1,882	6,099	31
Totals	38,345	173,501	22

*Except Chicago and Cicero.

BRYAN AT CHICAGO.

Addreses a Number of Large Meetings.—Talk to Women.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Twice this afternoon the largest hall in the business district was filled literally to suffocation with people to hear William J. Bryan. Outside on the lake front and streets adjoining, unable to gain admission, were crowds that would have filled the hall twice again. Eight other large meetings were addressed by Bryan before midnight in various parts of the city.

The most important gathering of the series was the big noonday meeting of business men at Battery D Armory, on the lakefront, and probably next in point of interest was the great meeting of the women in the same place a couple of hours later. Long before the hour for the business men's meeting Battery D was packed.

The crush at the afternoon meeting even exceeded that of the noonday meeting. Fainting women were carried from the hall every few minutes. For two hours before Bryan arrived it was impossible to gain admission and the gates were closed. In the hope of participating in an open-air meeting, but this was impossible, owing to Bryan's many engagements. The nominee's appearance upon the stage was greeted with a mighty shout of applause. Hundreds of ladies in the audience had small American flags, and as they cheered they waved the flags in unison. Just as Mr. Bryan was about to begin his address he noticed

a large number of men in the windows, on the roof of the building, and fearing danger, he declined to proceed till the roof was cleared.

His speech was on lines made familiar by him on previous occasions and was a most general discussion of the financial issue. Bryan's other engagements to speak before midnight were at St. Stanislaus Hall, on Noble street; Transit House, Union Stock yards; St. Paul's School, Ambrose street and Hoyne avenue; Noviny's Hall, Twenty-third street; Bohemian Turner Hall, South Ashland avenue; Pulaski Hall, Eighteenth street; big tent, Harrison and Loomis and Peoples Institute, Van Tuuren and Leavitt streets.

THE EGG DISSEMINATORS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Chauncey Foster and L. J. Hanchett, two of the four students of the Metropolitan Business College accused of having thrown eggs at Mr. and Mrs. Bryan during the parade yesterday past the college, were arrested about noon by Detectives Frank and Ray. They are sons of well-to-do South Side families. They confessed to Chief of Police Badenoch that they had thrown the eggs. The chairman of the Democratic County Committee, has received the following letter from Bryan regarding the matter:

AUDITORIUM HOTEL.

"CHICAGO (Ill.) Oct. 28. 'Dear Mr. Gahan: I wish you would ask for the release of the boys arrested for throwing eggs. I am sure it was an act of thoughtlessness, and their arrest has been a sufficient lesson to them and others.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. J. BRYAN.

Whether the young men will be prosecuted or not, the Chief refuses to say. Late in the afternoon the Chief of Police was compelled to disperse the crowd gathered at the college. Bryan had written a letter asking for their release, it was evident that there would be no prosecution. Before the prisoners had been released, word was received from both of their families, saying that the law could take care of itself, and that the law would be taken by any of their relatives.

SPOKE TO WOMEN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Bryan began today's programme by talking for free after the women's meeting at St. Stanislaus Hall on Noble street.

There were 5000 persons present, the women of the city. After the enthusiastic applause which greeted him, Mr. Bryan said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: This campaign has witnessed a deeper interest in the part of the women than has usually manifested by a political campaign. I am glad to be permitted to talk to the women of this city. The interests are wrapped up in the interests of the country. No policy can injure this country without injuring the women. The women of this country without benefiting them, and in any case, where a question of wrong or right is presented, believe our wives and mothers are quick to detect what is just and what is unjust. I know this, that if the woman's cause is just, there is nothing that can overcome that conscience. (Great applause.)

"If in this campaign we can convince the women of the justice of our cause, I know that in every household there will be a wife or mother who will say to her husband, 'I am a Republican, but I cannot be permitted to interfere with the exercise of the rights of citizenship.' (Cries of 'You're right!')

"If we can convince the women of our cause, there is no campaign fund, however large, that can bribe the husbands and fathers and sons who go forth with the inspiration of these women behind them. (Loud and continued applause.)

"I want you to distinguish between objection to the government itself and objection to the abuse of the government. Bryan then discussed at considerable length the money issue.

"My friends, I believe the mercantile classes have suffered as much by government by banks as any other class of people, and when I preach devaluation the gold standard, I am preaching the money-changers, I preach deliverance to business from the tyranny of banks. (Applause and cheers.)

"I say to you, if you will not let the money-changers influence your vote, 'That is good,' and cheers. I say the man who, because he loans you money, attempts to influence your vote, is made to feel the penalty by the injured people. (Applause.) I know that if you have anything about you, financiers who think so well of themselves. (Laughter.) But, my friends, if they do not want to have hard things said about them, let them be just and cease to be despotic.

"I want you business men between now and election day to think over the proposition of the gold standard. Is good, why is it those who advocate it resort to deception? Do you have to resort to the inflated amount in selling something of good quality? Do

you have to resort to deception when you are selling something which has merit? Not at all. You present the merits of that thing, if it has merits, and when you see men resorting to deception it is a confession the thing he is advocating has not the merit to uphold its own strength." (Applause and cheers.)

A big noonday meeting of business men at Battery D Armory claimed Bryan's attention as soon as he could be seen from St. Stanislaus Hall before the hour for the meeting, Battery D was packed.

The seats had been removed from the body of the hall and the audience stood shoulder to shoulder. The great gathering that supported the free silver movement for a number of venturesome speakers, and the galleries were packed. The hall was crowded to the utmost limit.

Battery D was packed. Bryan received an ovation lasting more than five minutes, and which bid fair to continue indefinitely. The interest of the crowd, the attention of the audience, however, by saying Bryan asked one question, whether all the present were business men. A thousand voices answered, "Yes," and in the full that followed, one man's voice clearly rose as he said: "We mean business." (Cheers.)

Bryan said: "I am glad this meeting is presided over by one who until this year has been a Republican and by one who has been a soldier, because in this year character of ex-Republican and soldier,

he illustrates the depth to which society is stirred in this campaign. As an ex-Republican he stands as a representative of that large and increasing number of our citizens who are willing to burst asunder party ties and leave party associates and make their party affiliations suit the convictions of the heart, (applause) and as a former soldier he stands as a representative of those who, having willingly offered their services to make this nation one are willing today to engage in this fight to save this nation which they helped to save, an independent nation rather than the province of a foreign empire. (Great applause.)

"I am glad to talk to business men. I have said that those who so often assume to be only business men sometimes make the mistake of assuming that the prosperity of our nation rests upon them, and I am coming today to talk to business men and say to them that in pleading the cause of the farmer and laborer I am trying to lay a substantial foundation upon which the business of this country can be built. (Applause.)

"If you are engaged in merchandise, engaged in the exchange of wealth, and suppose the prosperity of producers depends upon you, you develop yourselves. Wealth must be created before it can be distributed. Those who create wealth could live although you went out of business. You could not live if producers of wealth go out of business. (Applause.) I believe that policy is best for this country which gives with those who toil and gives them, first, the inspiration to work, then protects them in the enjoyment of a rightful share of the proceeds of their toil, and proceeds from them to the upper classes of society, who rest upon them. And I challenge you to find in the pages of recorded history a single instance where prosperity came down from the upper crust of society. It always comes from the masses, the foundation of society. (Applause.)

"I want to talk to you business men for another reason. I believe many business men are being tyrannized over by money-lenders. I know business men who are being tyrannized over by money-lenders. (Applause.) You are right." You point back to the time of the war to find your heroes. I tell you 1896 has developed heroes in this nation. (Applause.) I know business men who have been summoned before their bankers, who told them if they failed to make good they would lose their loans would not be extended. I know one man who was summoned to the bank and told that if he did not stop talking for free silver he would have to look elsewhere for accommodations, and that man told the banker that he realized he was in his power, he was a free man, and he would not let himself be tyrannized. I believe humanity is involved. You can take my property, but you cannot take my soul. It requires heroism for a man to stand in the presence of a financial tyrant and bid him do his worst. (Continued cheers.)

"I say to you that the Republican platform adopted this way is a fraud. (Applause.) I say that it was intended as a fraud. (Applause.) That the men who wrote it were not sincere, that they had to look elsewhere for accommodations, and that man told the banker that he realized he was in his power, he was a free man, and he would not let himself be tyrannized. I believe humanity is involved. You can take my property, but you cannot take my soul. It requires heroism for a man to stand in the presence of a financial tyrant and bid him do his worst. (Continued cheers.)

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POSTAL-CARD VOTES.

(CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.)

would make the market the farmer wants.

A few months ago the country demanded the return of the Republican party to power for prosperity and these opponents raised a new issue to win the vote.

They could not find a man to run for them twice. He urged the people to stand up for the sound money principles represented by McKinley and Hobart, and said their election was sure. But it was as important to elect a Republican Congress, and he urged the people to stand up for their nominees, Mr. Johnson, and send him back to represent them. This section has been the most active in the country.

Speaker Reed occupied a position in the central portion of the front of the improvised platform. He clasped his hands behind him, and as he spoke away backward and forward in an easy manner. His gestures were few and he seemed displeased a little when the applause of the people filled him with pleasure before proceeding with what he had to say.

He declared that nowhere before and never before had he seen such outpourings of people to attend gatherings of a political nature. He considered it an augur of success to the Republican party, and while he rejoiced that so many had come out, he knew that the compliment was not for him, but for the principles which he represented, and while he was glad that these principles and the love of them brought out so large a concourse of people, he was sorry that he would not be able to make them all hear what he had to say. His statement proved true and the large audience asked the assistance of every corner of the great pavilion when he commenced to speak off at the edges, for they were beyond the range of his voice.

The country, he said, was on the verge of an important decision. It was impossible for him to talk right and wrong, but he would state the simple business facts that were wanted. It was not the first time that the people of the country had been asked to choose between the principles of the Republican party and the love of them brought out so large a concourse of people, he was sorry that he would not be able to make them all hear what he had to say. His statement proved true and the large audience asked the assistance of every corner of the great pavilion when he commenced to speak off at the edges, for they were beyond the range of his voice.

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The Times-Mirror Company,

The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
L. E. MORRIS, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.
ALBERT MC FARLAND, Treasurer.Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.
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The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

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SUNDAY, by mail, \$5.00 WEEKLY, \$1.25.

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Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 8 Mos. of 1896—18,179

An increase of more than 20 per cent. Double the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily.
Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—The Prisoner of Zenda.
BURBANK—Don Caesar de Bazan.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

THE CAMPAIGN.

PATRIOTISM.
PROTECTION.
PROGRESS.
PROSPERITY.

The Standard-Bearers.

For President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY
Vice-President—GARRET A. HOBART

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Representative in Congress
Dist. VI—JAMES MC LACHLAN.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Judicial Nominations:
For Superior Judge—M. T. ALLEN.
For Superior Judge—W. H. CLARK.
For Superior Judge—LUCIEN SHAW.
For Superior Judge—B. N. SMITH.For Supervisors:
Dist. II—R. E. WACHING.
Dist. IV—A. E. DAVIS.
Dist. V—E. E. JOHNSON.For State Senators:
Dist. XXVII—ROBERT N. BELLA.
For Assemblymen:
Dist. LIX—WALTER S. MELICK.
Dist. LXXI—J. O. VONBURG.
Dist. LXXII—B. C. KENTON.
Dist. LXXIII—GEO. F. McCULLOCH.
Dist. LXXIV—L. H. VALENTINE.
Dist. LXXV—JOHN CROSS.For Justices:
MADISON T. OWENS.
D. C. MORRISON.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS TONIGHT.

HAZARD'S PAVILION—Hon. James McLaughlin, Judge McCollum, Hon. Lewis Gottschalk.

MOVABLE TENT, FIRST STREET, BETWEEN CUMMINGS AND STATE—Hon. H. C. Gooding.

EAST SIDE TENT, DOWNEY AVENUE AND DAILY STREETS—S. M. Haskell.

UNIVERSITY—F. R. Willis, D. C. McGarrin.

PALMDALE—Nestor A. Young.

RIVERA—J. C. Rives, George P. Adams.

COMPTON—Charles E. Day, A. E. Davis, B. C. Kenyon.

SOUTH PASADENA—James Burdette.

ACTON—N. P. Conrey.

LAMANDA PARK—Will A. Harris.

MONROVIA—Frank Dominguez, R. Y. Sepulveda.

SOME COUNCILMANIC POINTS.

For Councilman in the First Ward there was no choice at the postal-primary election of the Better City Government League; Stockwell, the Republican nominee, having failed of indorsement by only three votes.

Stockwell is one of the present Councilmen who fell into the S. P. meshes set by Rader, Lindley and Parker to catch the municipal statesmen on the harbor proposition. He fell in, like the best of them, and, worse still, persisted in staying in when he might, by the exercise of a little nerve and principle, have pulled himself out of the net.

This being the case, Mr. Stockwell does not deserve a re-election. Blanchard, in the Ninth Ward, is in the same boat; and, notwithstanding the fact that he is the Republican nominee and also received the indorsement of the B.C.G. voters of the recent postal-primary election, he ought to be defeated by some better man, if there be one to take the field against him.

In the Fifth Ward, Herman Silver, a very excellent candidate—a man of high character, wide experience and acknowledged ability—received at the postal-primary election a very large majority of the votes of the members of the Better City Government League. It will be for the best interests of the Fifth Ward and of the entire city to elect Mr. Silver without regard to party.

C. M. Baker, superintendent of construction of the western division of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, with headquarters at Chicago, and who lately made a trip through Southern California, writes from Chicago to H. T. Newell of this city, saying: "I sounded every person I met on the political situation, and, aside from those I met in Utah, everything looks favorable for McKinley. The betting is three to one here in his favor. I was offered a bet yesterday (October 13) three to one that he would carry Illinois by 50,000. Republicans are very jubilant. The parade on 'Chicago day' surpassed anything of the kind ever had in Chicago and gave the Republicans great encouragement."

The Bryanite managers, in their latest forecast, again neglected to include Maine and Vermont in their list of States "sure" for Bryan. The oversight is unaccountable.

"THE BIG FELLOW."

Thomas B. Reed speaks in San Jose tonight under such circumstances as encompass about one man in a million. Thirty-five years ago he was working on a ranch near Mountain View for \$35 a month, which was small wages in that era. When the fall of the year came along he went before the county board of examination and got a teacher's certificate. After school hours "the big fellow" would go out and take a strong walk, knowing well that a slight bodily fatigue is the only reliable rest for the mind.

When night came on, other men of his age would seek the billiard saloons, dance halls, poker dens and other resorts established to entrap the unwary, but these places never caught "the big fellow." His course in life was blocked out for him just as plainly "in his mind's eye" as is the mariner's course from New York to Liverpool on a chart that is fifty years old and has never required alteration. "The big fellow" stayed in his quiet room and read law for two years, and then, before a court presided over by one of the strongest States' rights Democrats that ever saw California, was not only admitted to practice, but heartily congratulated by Judge Wallace upon having stood so searching an examination.

He left here, "more's the pity," for since he went back to Maine he has sent to Congress many a man who was in nowise his equal for ability as a legislator, to say nothing of forensic talent and sound knowledge of commercial and international law. In character and style he resembles the lamented Broderick more than does any other man of the present day. Firm in purpose, fearless in the right, always arrayed upon the side of justice, this great, colossal man from the old Pine Tree State fills a place in the councils of the nation that the burly stone-cutter's son of an earlier period would have filled had his life been spared. It is easy to see how men who loved Broderick—the man to whom California was chiefly indebted for her admission as a free State—should admire Tom Reed, his most fitting successor in the world's long battle for the dignity of labor and the aristocracy of intellect.

San Jose must put on her "best bib and tucker" tonight to welcome "the big fellow," for he will be loaded to the muzzle with what Edward Cuttle, mariner of England, would have termed "great chunks of larin' and science," coupled with shrewd and witty sayings peculiarly his own. It is an honor that falls to but few towns of San Jose's size, that a man leaves her a poor, struggling student, and comes back to her, thirty years later, the presiding officer of the world's greatest deliberative body. But that's just what big Tom Reed did, and that is why the Garden City has a life-long interest in him and in his public career.

Young man, working on a ranch for \$25 a month or teaching school for \$60, there is nothing that "the big fellow" has done which you cannot do. But to reach any such place as he has acquired you must do just what he did. You cannot have the Tom Reed prosperity without the Tom Reed industry, diligence, morality and self-denial. If you can inculcate those virtues into your daily life and practice them rigidly (and often to our own inconvenience) you may rise as "the big fellow" has done and will continue to do. He stands before all the world a strictly American possibility, a freeman in everything save one—the slave of his plighted word. Suppose you try it on!

THE LESSON OF KANSAS.

It cannot be denied by fair-minded Democrats that the Democratic party, or at least that section of it which indorses the Chicago platform, has been swallowed up by the Populists. It is the Populists who are the head and front of the free-silver movement. The planks in the Chicago platform are mainly Populist in character, and Bryan himself is far more of a Populist than a Democrat. It may, therefore, be admitted that in case of Bryan's success, the administration would be, not Democratic, but Populist. Such being the case, it is desirable to see what Populism is, judging not by what its adherents say about it, but by the light of experience, by what it has actually accomplished.

Populism is not an entirely new thing in this country. The leaders of the movement have had a fair opportunity to show what their much vaunted system amounts to. The popular vote for Weaver, the Populist candidate for President in 1892, was over 1,000,000. There are some States in which the Populist idea has had full sway. It is there that we must look to get an idea of what would be in store for us should, by any unforeseen combination of circumstances, the Populist candidate receive a majority of the electoral vote on Tuesday next. Foremost among these States stands Kansas, the ideal stamping ground of the Populist pure and simple, where he has been permitted to do his best—or his worst, as the case may be—in the line of his own peculiar theory of political and social reform.

A general idea of the effects that Populism has produced in Kansas may be judged from a statement sent out by the Kansas Department of Agriculture, which indicates that Kansas has gained less than two thousand people in the last year. There are about one hundred and twenty-five thousand families in the State and there were about ten thousand babies born in Kansas, and yet so many people left the State that the natural increase is cut down to less than two thousand net. This has been going on for eight years.

To judge of the present condition of Kansas we will not take the unsupported words of outsiders, who may, for various reasons, be prejudiced, but will refer to the columns of a Kansas paper, the Emporia Gazette, which, in a recent issue, published a remarkable article that should cause even the Populists to pause and reflect. Referring to the population statement above mentioned, the Gazette asserts that if there had been a high brick wall around the State eight years ago, and not a soul had been admitted or permitted to leave, Kansas would be half a million souls better off than she is today. And yet the nation has increased in population. In five years 10,000,000 people have been added to the national population; yet, instead of gaining a share of this, say 50,000, Kansas has apparently been a plague spot and has lost population by the tens of thousands every year.

The Gazette goes on to show that not only has Kansas lost population, but she has lost wealth. Every moneyed man in the State who could get out without great loss has gone. No one brings money into Kansas any more, yet during this time the nation has grown rich. Missouri has gained nearly 2,000,000 population, while Kansas has been losing 500,000. The Gazette says: "Take up the government Blue Book and you will see that Kansas is virtually off the map. Two or three little shabby towns in yellow fever-stricken communities that do not aggregate \$10,000 a year is all the recognition Kansas has. Nebraska draws about \$100,000; little North Dakota draws \$50,000; Oklahoma doubles Kansas; Missouri leaves her a thousand miles behind; Colorado is almost seven times greater than Kansas—the whole West is ahead of Kansas." "Take it by any standard you please, Kansas is not in it."

Go east, and you hear them laugh at Kansas, and they sneer at her; go south, and they 'cuss' her; go north, and they have forgotten her. Go into any crowd of intelligent people gathered anywhere on the globe and you will find the Kansas man on the defensive. The newspaper columns and magazine pages, once devoted to praise of the State, to boastful facts and startling figures concerning her resources, now are filled with cartoons, gibes and Pefferian speeches. Kansas just naturally isn't in the civilized world. She has traded places with Arkansas and Timbuctoo.

"Oh, this is a State to be proud of. We are a people who can hold up our heads. What we need here is less money, less capital, fewer white shirts and brains, fewer men with business judgment and more of these fellows who boast that they are 'just ordinary clodhoppers,' but that they know more in a minute about finance than John Sherman." We need more men who are 'good,' who are better than the 'crime of '73,' who hate prosperity, and who know that because a man believes in national honor that he is a tool of Wall street. We have had a few of them, some 150,000, but we want more. We need several thousand gibbering idiots to come to the 'Great Red Dragon' of Lombard street. We don't need population, we don't need wealth, we don't need dressed men on the streets, we don't need standing in the nation; we don't need cities of these fertile prices, you know we don't. We are after the money power. Because we have become poorer and orrier and meaner than a spavined, distempered mule, we, the people of Kansas, propose to kick. We don't care to build up, we wish to tear down. These are two ideas of government, said our noble Bryan at Chicago. 'There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democrats are two ideas of government. We are after the money power. Because we have become poorer and orrier and meaner than a spavined, distempered mule, we, the people of Kansas, propose to kick. We don't care to build up, we wish to tear down. These are two ideas of government, said our noble Bryan at Chicago. 'There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democrats are two ideas of government. We are after the money power. 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Do not waste cast-off clothing. "Economy is the road to wealth." It also enables these already wealthy to help the destitute. Save from moth and mold your old, partially-worn clothing, children's clothing, or any garments that can be made over into children's clothing. Anything of this description left at the Times business office will be useful in supplying those much in need. No matter how small the amount you have, or how badly worn, it will be useful to those with no money to buy new. If inconvenient to send in the articles you have, give them ready, notify us, and they will be called for.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the A.O.U.W. will be held in Music Hall tonight when a good musical and literary entertainment will be given to conclude with a dance. W. A. Ames of Tacoma will give a short address. All members of the order and their friends are invited to attend.

Dr. Wong, the well-known Chinese physician and surgeon of Southern California has just returned with his wife from a visit to China, and will be glad to see his many friends and grateful patients at his office, No. 713 South Main street, Los Angeles.

Free exhibition Chinese and Japanese curios. Wing Hing Wo's, No. 238 South Spring.

Dr. Milbank Johnson, office 236 Wilcox building, hours 10-12 a.m., 1-2 p.m. Dr. Godbey continues at Peniel Hall this week, 2:30 and 7:30.

See Dr. Minnie Wells, 745 South Main.

There is an undelivered telegram at the Western Union telegraph office for Mrs. Casons.

A straw vote taken in the San Joaquin Shooting Club shows the following result: McKinley, 19; Bryan, 1; Doubtful, 1.

The managers of the Orphans' Home, corner Yale and Alpine streets, desire to return thanks for a donation of \$35 from the Commercial Club of Los Angeles, now disbanded.

The Ventura Band complemented the Times with a serenade yesterday afternoon which was highly appreciated. The band makes good music, but a big figure in the great demonstration on Tuesday afternoon.

AN "EYE-OPENER."

Ambassador Uhl Declares Himself Against Bryan.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald prints a letter from Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, United States Ambassador to Germany, in reply to one addressed to him by Daniel J. Campau, chairman Democratic Campaign Committee, in which Mr. Uhl to contribute some amount of money toward the Democratic (Popercrate) national campaign fund.

Mr. Uhl's reply must have been an "eye-opener" to Mr. Campau. Here is, in fact, what he replied:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., to which you subscribe your name as 'Chairman Democratic Campaign Committee,' requesting from me a contribution to the fund of your committee, 'with which to prosecute the campaign (on behalf of the 'dusky' negro nominees)' industriously from now to its close."

"In reply, I have to say, that I cannot consistently contribute to such a request, as I deem it the patriotic duty of every citizen of the United States to do what he may for the defeat of the cause which you thus solicit me to aid."

"You apply to me as a Democrat (such you have long known me to be) having great faith in the Democratic creed and anxious that it may endure. It is due to you, therefore, that I should give the reasons which have led to my declination."

"I do not recognize as the rightful representatives of true Democracy a convention whose principles and policy, as enunciated in its platform, are at war with the historic tenets of that great political organization—a platform which strikes at the very essentials of our constitutional form of government and announces a policy that would undermine one of the pillars wrought into our peculiar system by the founders of the republic, without whose preservation that system cannot survive; which assails the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States because displeased with one of its decisions, and promises, if given the power, to pack that court until its judgments shall accord with the will of the law-enacting body; which threatens the debasement of our currency and favors legislation impairing the obligation of contracts; which foreshadowing the disastrous line of action to be followed in the event of the election of nominees, in effect condemns the President, the head and front of whose offending hath this extent no more; that he has faithfully executed the law as was his duty under the oath of his great office; that, when organized anarchy, unrestrained by the State and defying all authority, seized government property, obstructed the United States mail, interrupted interstate commerce, applied the torch and incited riot, he invoked the strong arm of the Federal power and struck it down, applying to lawless violence an unhesitating force which compelled obedience to law, and saving an imperiled people from a flood of ills, the extent of which we know not, and whose dire results we cannot estimate, an act which alone should give him an enduring claim upon the loyal and grateful affections of his patriotic countrymen; that, in an acute and critical emergency he stood between his country and national repudiation, averted a great financial crisis, and consequent universal disaster, upheld the national credit and preserved the national honor."

"Such is the platform of the Chicago convention. It is Democratic in name alone. Its nature and essence, its tendency are un-American, un-American, revolutionary, and loyal Democrats are charged with a grave and special obligation to see that it has no such noxious growth shall, in the name of Democracy, be engrafted upon the body politic."

"A Florida young woman ran away from a kissing game to be met and manied by a panther."

FINAL RALLY AND JOINT DEBATE—FREE SILVER VS. GOLD.

At Redondo Beach Saturday, October 21. Judge George S. Patton, J. L. Murphy, vs. G. W. Burton, A. H. Nafziger, James McLachlan, Jeff Chandler. Judge Phillips and H. C. Dillon will also speak. Grand free barbecue and good music all day by the Silver Quintette and Los Angeles Military Band. Santa Fe trains go at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S

COUPON.

When accompanied by 5c THIS COUPON entitles you to one copy of the LIFE OF MCKINLEY and HARRIS by Byron Andrews, a work nearly 600 pages. Absolutely illustrated. Address

THE TIMES,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

C. S. COMPTON.

Some Consulting Engineers on the City Engineer's Competency.

The Times is asked to publish the following statement, which it does (on the morning of the convention of the Better City Government League) as a matter of fairness to the Republican nominee, notwithstanding the fact, heretofore announced, that this journal feels constrained, for sufficient reasons, to oppose Mr. Compton's election.

Editor Times: In a recent issue of your journal, published the day before the nomination of C. S. Compton, by the Republican City Convention for the office of City Engineer, editorial comment was made upon the alleged incompetency of Mr. Compton for the office.

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Motherless Girls.

Five motherless girls, ranging in age from two and one-half to ten years, came into the Children's Home Society's home Monday evening last. The superintendent of the society had received word four days ago that these children needed care, and so they were sent once sent for and brought to the home. While they are healthy and bright, they are sadly in need of attention. They will be cared for in the home until they can be placed in a good family home. This society deserves the hearty cooperation of all good people. Churches, societies and individuals could do no better with their Thanksgiving offerings than to give to this society. The office of the society is No. 228 West Twenty-fifth street.

Licensed to Wed.
John George Harnes, a native of Illinois and resident of Burbank, aged 34, and Grace G. Buffington, a native of California and resident of University, aged 19.

Thomas Harrison, a native of England, aged 26, and Fannie George, a native of New York, aged 23; both of Los Angeles.

J. P. Rupprecht, a native of Austria, aged 37, and Amelia Werner, a native of Bavaria, aged 28; both of Los Angeles.

J. Edwin McGowan, a native of Tennessee, aged 27, and Gertrude Johnson, a native of Missouri, aged 24; both of Pomona.

Charles W. Baker, a native of Iowa and resident of Westminster, aged 30, and Grace Dollard, a native of California and resident of Norwalk, aged 22.

Frank Hester, a native of Indiana, aged 27, and Hermine E. M. Koll, a native of Illinois, aged 25; both of Los Angeles.

George F. Moore, a native of Pennsylvania and resident of San Diego, aged 35, and Winona Barnhart, a native of Pennsylvania and a resident of Sunburg, Pa., aged 34.

William A. Easton, a native of Indiana, aged 22, and Cora M. Shaw, a native of Ohio, aged 22; both of Los Angeles.

John Louis Sarrair, a native of California, aged 26, and Madeline Sarrair, a native of France, aged 20; both of Los Angeles.

DEATH RECORD.
RITTER—In this city, October 27, 1896. Miss Esther Ritter, aged 32 years.
Funeral from Orr & Hines at 3 p.m. today. (Denver and Fresno papers please copy.)

C. D. HOWRY.
Leading funeral director and embalmer, Fifth and Broadway, has the finest and most complete establishment in the city. His charges are most reasonable.

SMITH'S Dandruff Pomade cures Dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp; never fails; try it. All druggists guarantee it, or Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

FUR GARMENTS MADE OVER.
Re-dyed and repaired as good as new, by our own Furrier. First-class work guaranteed. Fine Dressmaking our specialty.

Mosgrove's 119 South Spring St.

Ostrich Tips and Demi Plumes
Are a costly luxury, unless you shop here. A brilliant display of these feathers in our BIG STORE at prices next to nothing.

H. Hoffman's
Popular Price 1 Millinery, 240 S. Spring St.

VIOLET DAY...
Who can match it? This offer The Marvel makes today. Violets—Violets—almost as natural as the real ones, and so stylish.

A Bunch of Violets, including foliage, for... 5c
Larger Bunches for... 14c

MARVEL Cut Rate
MILLINERY CO.,
241-243 S. Broadway.
Double Store.

Japanese Curios and Art Goods
ever displayed in our city.

PROF. KEELAR,
the Japanese traveler, will deliver a very interesting lecture at each sale, giving full description of the wares.

Elegant Hand-Carved Cabinets.
Silk and Gold-Embroidered Screens and Panels,
Vases in Awata, Awaji, Satsuma, Cloisonne, Kaga, Kochi, Unsha, Kutana.

Hand-Carved Ivory, Wood Carving, Sacred Urns and Temple pieces.
Rhoades, & Reed,
409 S. Broadway. Auctioneers.

LADIES'
Fine Kid Button, New Round and Razor Toe, all sizes and widths.
\$2.50

LADIES'
Fine Kid Button, New Round and Razor Toe, all sizes and widths. Very Nobby Styles.
\$3.00

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Fine Kid Button, New Round and Razor Toe, all sizes and widths. Very Nobby Styles.
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THE KEY TO THE SITUATION

Is right here in the low prices we make today. It is the key that unlocks economical purses and gives an honest dollar a chance to do an honest two dollars' work. Compare our prices with those of other stores. Comparison will prove who holds the key.

IN OUR CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT

We claim all honors for finery. Why shouldn't we, with our great facilities and wise and active management, do better for you than any other store? High-class imported novelties for winter's wear, fresh from German and French makers. No store can show such an assortment as we exhibit today. Prices go like this:

Ladies' Jackets made of tan English Melton broadcloth and high collar, silk lined and worst every cent of \$10.00, for... \$7.50	Ladies' Capes made of Irish Frieze and trim-broadcloth—full sweep, high collar and silk lined; worth \$7.50, here... \$5.00	Ladies' Suits tailor-made in the new novelty colors, silk lined coats with military fronts; worth \$10.00, for... \$10.00
Ladies' Jackets made of fine black English broadcloth—full sweep, high collar and silk lined; worth \$10.00, for... \$10.00	Ladies' Capes of Listerine Plush, lined with full sweep, high collar and edged with Thibet; trimmed with jet and braid, worth \$12.50, here... \$9.00	Children's Jackets of fine mixed Cheviot, new sleeves, large collar and handsomely trimmed; really worth \$5.00, here for... \$3.75

Black Dress Goods. Black Crepon, 40 inches wide—Black Bourette, 38 inches wide—Black Niggerhead Cloth, 40 inches wide—all new novelties and just opened; they were bought to sell for 60c the yd; today... 48c 40-in Black Novelty Serges in scroll patterns—34-in Black wide wale Mohair Serge—34-in black storm serge of cravenet finish; they are new \$1.00 goods; today we offer them at... 68c Silks. Black Mirror Moire Silk, the latest fad, also black Faille Silk of soft oil finish and very handsome value; worth 75c; today for special offer... 50c 31-in heavy Black Brocade Satin in large scroll patterns—also 31-in black faille silk, either of these should sell for \$1.25 the yard; today we say... 75c	Boys' Suit Sale. Boys' Fancy Suits, made with high button and rolling front lapels, sizes 3 to 7 years; worth \$5; today for... \$3.88 Boys' Reefer Suits of Brown, Gray, Blue and Mixed Cheviot, large sailor collar, well made, and worth \$5.00; today for... \$3.88 Boys' Double-breasted Suits in sizes for boys 8 to 16 years old, light and dark colored, worsteds, chevrons and tweeds; genuine good \$5.00 kinds; today for... \$3.88 Boys' Middy Suits with long pants. These come in navy-blue and have handsomely embroidered collar and front and regular \$4.00 suits; today... \$3.88	Shoe Inducements. Children's Hand-turned Kid Button Shoes, sizes 8 to 11, with patent tips and heavy soles; sold everywhere for \$2. Today only for... \$1.00 Misses' Kid Button Shoes with patent tips and heavy soles; sold everywhere for \$2. Today here... \$1.50 Ladies' Hand-turned Cloth Top Oxfords with French heels, made by J. & T. Cousins and worth every bit of \$2. Today for... \$1.50 Misses' Kangaroo Calf Button Shoes in good style, made by J. & T. Cousins and worth \$2.00, today for... \$1.75 Ladies' Bright Dongola Kid Button Shoes with hand-turned soles and new round toes; made by Wright & Peters; worth \$3. Today for... \$3.50
Domestics. Outing Flannel in desirable colors; worth 10c; today for... 6c Grampan Cloth for dresses and wrappers, fast colors; worth 15c; today for... 8c Basket Velour, heavy weight, handsome, durable; worth 30c; today for... 15c Manhattan Cordettes fleeced and corded in evening shades; worth 30c; today for... 12c 24-in Dress Serge in staple colors, well worth 30c yard; today for... 12c White, Red and Gray Wool Flannels; worth 30c; today only for... 18c	Special Notion Sale. Ladies' Embroidered Lawn and scalloped border 12c handkerchiefs for... 7c Ladies' all-linen initial Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; worth 25c; for... 12c 44-in Silk Taffeta Ribbons in latest fall shades; worth 35c; for... 15c 5-in Double-face Black Satin Ribbon, extra heavy; worth 30c; for... 35c	Dress Trimmings. Today we offer a special line of fine Fur Trimming, including black and white Angora fur 3 inches wide; black cone, sable and beaver 1 inch wide; white sheared cone, brown mink tail, white lambs' wool, river mink and natural racoon; no store other than this can sell these for less than 40c yard. Today for... 25c Black Out Jet Bands and Edges, also Colored Beaded and Spangle and Black Braid Applique Trimmings; worth 50c yard. Today for... 50c Extra quality, very full 18-inch Ostrich Collarettes; worth \$4.00, today for... \$2.50
Downstairs Bargains. 5c Engraved Crystal Oil Bottle... 10c 5c Heine's Patent Potable Squeezer... 30c 5c English Janitors for... 30c 10c Lemonade Set of 8 pieces... 30c 10c Large Painted Bird Cages... 30c 5c Framed Mirrors 8x10 inches... 30c 5c New Crumb Brush and Tray... 30c		

It pays to trade on Spring St.

SEE OUR SUITS TODAY.

A Hamburger and Sons
NORTH SPRING STREET

SEE OUR CHILDREN'S GARMENTS TODAY.

A Hamburger and Sons
NORTH SPRING STREET

SEE OUR NEW JACKETS TODAY.

THE KEELEY TREATMENT

How can I do better? As a perpetual interrogation point before the mind's eye is what leads men on to success. Men are firmly wedded to their faults and follies, but when the folly is drunkenness points a way that shows a man just exactly how he can do better. There is nothing about the treatment at all unpleasant—it is putting new life in the blood—that's all. Write The Keeley Institute, corner Main and Commercial Streets, over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

Consumption Positively Cured. Consultation free at the KOCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 259 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.	Teeth Extracted Without Pain. Without the use of gas, chloroform, cocaine or anything else dangerous. From one to thirty-two teeth extracted at one sitting without any bad after effects. Safest and best method for elderly people and persons in delicate health and for children. ONLY 50c A TOOTH. Schiffman Method Dental Co., Rooms 23 to 25, 107 North Spring St.	H. W. STOLL & CO. PROPRIETORS OF THE LOS ANGELES SODA WORKS Have secured the sole bottling for Southern California of the celebrated world-renowned Schlitz Beer That Milwaukee FAME made Highest Premium awarded at Chicago World's Fair for Purity. Family Trade solicited Office and bottling works, 500 Commercial Street, Telephone, Main 103. All orders promptly attended to.	25 Per Cent. Saved. JOE POHEIM THE TAILOR. Has just imported the correct styles for the season of 1896-7. Up-to-date designs in Cheviots, Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, in pretty colorings, etc., which you can have made up at a saving of 25 per cent. less than any other house. — Perfect fit and the best of workmanship guaranteed. The Largest Tailoring Establishment in Los Angeles. 143 South Spring Street, Bryson Block, Los Angeles. IT PAYS TO DEAL AT Diamond Bros. The new Dry Goods Store, N.E. Cor. Main and Second Sts.
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Nobby Shoes

We Have All The Newest Styles on the Very Latest Lasts. Some so new that we had to wait till the Lasts could be made for us. New Styles Arriving Every Week.

LADIES' Fine Kid Button, New Round and Razor Toe, all sizes and widths. \$2.50	LADIES' Fine Kid Button, New Round and Razor Toe, all sizes and widths. Very Nobby Styles. \$3.00	LADIES' Fine Kid Button, New Round and Razor Toe, all sizes and widths. Very Nobby Styles. \$3.50	LADIES' Winter Tan and Black Vici Kid, Hand Welt made on the New Round Toe. \$5.00	LADIES' New Round and English Toe, Kid Top and Patent Tip. \$6.00
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THE CAMPAIGN.

THREE SPEAKERS AT HAZARD'S PAVILION LAST NIGHT.

L. R. Garrett speaks for Sound Money, W. J. Hunsaker for Democracy and J. W. Schreiber for the Young Men's Sound Money Club.

BUGLE CALL TO BUSINESS MEN.

GEMS CULLED FROM SPEECHES OF JAWSMITH BARLOW.

Candidate Waldron's Constructive Mileage—How He Became a Convert to the Cause of Sound Money.

The enthusiasm aroused on Reed day appears to have impetus enough to carry it through the remainder of the campaign, judging by the audience that assembled in Hazard's Pavilion last night to hear the speakers secured by the Business Men's Sound Money Club.

Will A. Harris was to have been one of the speakers, but illness prevented him from appearing at the meeting.

George H. Stewart, introduced as the first speaker by L. R. Garrett, president of the Young Men's Sound Money Club, Mr. Garrett is a young man who has been very active in the campaign, and has been speaking to the people of many of the small towns of the county.

He has small towns in the county, and has studied the history of financial legislation in the United States, and makes a very thorough and forcible presentation of the results to be expected from the attempt to establish free coinage of silver without international agreement.

Mr. Garrett said the currency question was not the most important issue, and that, in his opinion, the avowed purpose of the Bryanites to tamper with the Supreme Court was far more dangerous than any tampering with the currency.

He quoted Alge's speech to the "four bright stars" as proof that the Democrats actually mean just what the Chicago platform says. Mr. Garrett spoke for about an hour, and his speech was received with much appreciative applause.

He was followed by W. J. Hunsaker, who said he would speak as a Democrat and not as a Republican. He never could be a better Democrat than this year, but he could not follow the lead of Alge, Tillman, Cator and Barlow.

He had been driven into this peculiar position by the abandonment of Democratic principles by the organization of the party. He felt toward Republicans as Fred Douglass felt toward white men; he started out with a prejudice against Republicanism, but he was willing to go with them so long as they were for the people.

Mr. Hunsaker dealt briefly with the silver question, showing that de-monetization of silver brought about, not by design of Congress, but by the operation of commercial laws.

Silver, he said, had already been de-monetized by the operation of the laws of the United States, and the United States was forced to follow them.

Mr. Hunsaker took up the Chicago platform plank by plank, and exhibited it as the handiwork of Alge and Tillman and a menace to American institutions. He devoted considerable time to the plank relating to the Supreme Court, holding that it threatens to make the court subservient to Congress and to party, and to destroy its character as a tribunal of liberty.

At half past 9 o'clock ex-Gov. Romualdo Pacheco appeared in the hall, and Mr. Hunsaker immediately announced his arrival and rendered the place of honor to him. Gov. Pacheco was received with generous applause, indicating the regard in which he is held by the people of Southern California.

He had just come from a meeting, where he had talked for two hours to his Spanish friends and thereafter delivered a long address to the people in the Pavilion. He said: "I will not attempt to discuss any political questions tonight. I came only to salute you and tell you how gratified I was yesterday to see such a meeting as you had in the park. We had heard disquieting rumors in the North, and we were glad to know that Los Angeles is safely Republican, and I feel sure that William McKinley will give him a large majority next Tuesday. But I am not here to tell you that I am not a brainer man, no true representative of the American people, as he never saw a larger, more appreciative audience than the people of Los Angeles held yesterday, and that means a great deal."

"I have talked a great deal tonight, and must be going to retire. I am not making a speech. I am glad to meet you for auld lang syne; glad to come here and see how this city has grown. It is like a dream. I know I was here—was born not far from here—and my father is buried close by. I was a pioneer like you, a farmer, a fruit-raiser and a soldier. I have sympathy with you and with what you are doing here. You have improved Los Angeles very much, and your city will grow even more when William McKinley is President."

A large bunch of chrysanthemums were presented to Gov. Pacheco at the close of his speech, and the audience cheered him heartily.

Mr. Hunsaker made some additional remarks in praise of woman suffrage, and was rewarded by the women on the platform with a large bouquet.

YOUNG MEN'S NIGHT.

Tonight's Proclamation and Meeting of Republicans Friday Night.

Friday evening has been designated "Young Men's Night," and the Young Men's Republican League promises a big time. There will be a poster mass-meeting at Hazard's Pavilion, at which some of the best speakers in the South will be heard. Two quartettes will be present, and there will be music galore. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

At 7:30 o'clock there will be a street demonstration, in which the league and other clubs will participate.

The American Club will turn out in full force. Besides these organizations there will be First Ward Voters' Sound Money Club, McKinley Club, High School Club, Los Angeles Business College Club, Woodbury Business College Club, University of Southern California Republican League, German-American Club, Colored Republican Club, Pasadena Colored McKinley Club, and the celebrated Reed Singing Club.

Red fire will be burned in copious quantities and hundreds of lanterns will contribute to the spectacle.

There will be a parade, and there will be a procession, and there will be a banquet, and there will be a big time.

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TRIED TO ROB THE PUBLIC.

RECORD OF S. A. WALDRON, FURIOUS CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.

His Repeated and Shameless Attempts to Obtain Mileage Fees Never Actually Earned—Concocted the Fraud by His Own Confession.

Greater effort could scarcely be exhibited than that displayed by S. A. Waldron, the Popocrat nominee for Assemblyman for the Seventy-fifth District, in becoming a candidate for public office.

The man has a record which should utterly disqualify him for any position of trust. Waldron evidently imagines that the voters of this county have forgotten the unenviable notoriety which he obtained five years ago by a most bare-faced attempt to rob the public.

Waldron was then, as now, posing as a public-spirited citizen, and he had made himself prominent by loud denunciations of certain officials who, he alleged, were robbing the county treasury. He had then introduced himself with an organization known as the Taxpayers Union whose avowed purpose was the establishment of an economical administration of county affairs.

No one was more vehement in the declaration that it was the duty of the political convention ever held in Los Angeles the delegates to which were chosen by direct vote of the people whom they represent, without the intervention of a caucus.

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[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

THAT NEW CHARTER.

COUNCIL WILL SEND IT TO THE PEOPLE WITHOUT CHANGE.

Not a Jot or Tittle of the Amendments Altered by the City Solons. Parliamentary Title.

SANFERNANDO LAND CONTEST.

SQUATTERS' ATTACK UPON LANKERSHIM RANCH TITLE.

The Board of Supervisors Has Fixed Compensation of Election Boards and Hall Rents—Chicken-Thieves.

At the City Hall yesterday the Council decided to submit the amendments to the city charter to the people without altering any of its provisions. The settlement of the "label on city printing" question was deferred to November 9.

Compensation of members of election boards was fixed by the Board of Supervisors yesterday. O. P. Burke, Jr., the young man who escaped from Highland about ten days ago, has been apprehended at Barstow, through information given by his mother in this city. A strong chain of circumstantial evidence is being worked out against the young man. Two colored chicken thieves were booked under sentence of the County Jail yesterday. The big Lankershim ranch contest was argued and submitted in the Supreme Court yesterday. This appeal involves 48,000 acres of land in the fertile San Fernando Valley, ten miles from this city.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

IN SPECIAL SESSION.

CITY COUNCIL PASSES UPON THE NEW CHARTER.

Action in the Matter of Labeling All City Printing With the "Union" Brand Deferred for Two Weeks—Motions Made.

The City Council met in special session yesterday at 2 o'clock, Stockwell being the only absent member.

The purpose of the meeting was to take action upon the amended city charter submitted to the Council last Monday by committee of the League for Better City Government. No time was consumed in reading or discussing these charter amendments yesterday. They had been perused, presumably, by each of the Councilmen, who were furnished with typewritten copies by the league. It had evidently been decided by the Council to make no changes in these amendments, but submit them in their present condition to the people.

The motion which disposed of the matter was made by Councilman Munson and was as follows:

"Moved that the proposed amendments to the charter of the city of Los Angeles be submitted to the qualified electors of the said city at a special election to be hereafter called, and the proposed amendments be published forthwith by the City Clerk for twenty days in the official newspaper of the city."

Councilman Fessell favored advertising these charter amendments in all the daily newspapers of the city, believing they should be given the widest publicity possible. President Teed expressed a fear that the extra expense of the proceeding would be too great, but he conceded that, aside from this point, the motion deserved adoption. It was finally decided to refer the matter to the Finance Committee to ascertain from the newspapers what the cost of the proposed advertising would be.

Fessell moved that the City Water Company be directed to continue the four-inch main on Twenty-fourth street east to Maple avenue. The motion was adopted.

Henry O'Melveny, a director of the Public Library, appeared before the Council complaining of the unsatisfactory lighting arrangements in the library. He asked that a gas meter be put in, and the library allowed to use gas when the electric lights are not available for use.

The Council postponed action upon the Supply Committee's report regarding the use of the Typographical Union label on all city printing. Those who opposed such use of this label at the Council's last meeting were not present yesterday, and it was thought proper to allow each party interested a proper chance for presentation of its arguments.

A lively parliamentary tilt took place between Munson and Teed when the question of adopting the Bridge Committee's report was under consideration. Munson was prepared on Monday, but did not come before the Council until yesterday. It read as follows:

"In the matter of the proposals to construct a bridge over the Los Angeles River on the Los Peñas road, we recommend that all bids be rejected and the City Clerk instructed to advertise for bids in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer, and in addition that all bidders be required to submit their own plans and specifications."

Teed moved to lay the report on the table. The motion was lost. Snyder moved to adopt the report. The motion was lost. Munson, while the vote was being taken on the last motion, voted favoring it, but before the result was announced, seeing he was going to lose, asked to have his vote changed from "no" to "aye." The change was made just as Councilman Kingery walked into the Council chamber, and Munson's motive was at once made apparent.

"I now move to reconsider the vote," said Munson, "as a gentleman has just arrived who is perhaps interested in the subject, and he should have a chance to vote as well as us." When Teed saw through this ruse of Munson's he looked fatigued, but recovered himself shortly, and, securing Kingery's ear, whispered information into that statesman's auricular office. Then Teed indulged in sardonic laughter, and, politely, though with warmth, invited Mr. Munson to continue his smooth parliamentary work. The vote to reconsider did not prevail, and Teed again gave his Third Ward colleagues the festive "hat hat."

Munson also came to grief when he attempted to secure the adoption by the Council of the Board of Public Works' report awarding a contract to lay \$2000 worth of pipe in the Arroyo de los Reyes. Teed, as before, moved to lay the report on the table on the grounds of economy. Munson arose to ask, but the merciless and implacable Teed, secure in the consciousness of his impregnable position, called his colleague down with the point that motions to lay on the table did not resemble the silver question, in that they

were not debatable. Munson subsided, though with difficulty.

Snyder then threw himself into the breach with a motion to "re-refer" to the Board of Public Works. Teed amended the motion by instructing the board to report in the matter January 1, 1897. He wished the next Council to have the digesting of the necessary 2000 plunks, instead of the present body. The amendment of Teed did not prevail, but the motion to re-refer did, whereat Teed sang out to Munson, "I promise you, you'll never get the six votes to carry it through." It was then Munson's turn to look tired, and he took his cue with alacrity, while Teed softly hummed the chorus of that latest musical gem from the Orpheum, "Girl Wanted—Next Day the Sign Appeared Upon the Door!"

A motion of Kingery's to have a cross-walk constructed at Seventh and Olive streets and one of Munson's to have them built at Sixth and Dora, Sixth and Park View and Seventh and Park View were referred to the Board of Public Works.

The City Clerk filed with the Council the following report, which was acted upon as follows:

"In the matter of the opening of Sixth street from Hoover street to Vermont avenue, notice of public work was published September 22. Time for protest expired October 12. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the widening of Seventh street from Hoover street to Vermont avenue, notice of public work was published September 22. Time for protest expired October 12. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of First street from Anderson street to Clarence street, notice of street work was published September 22. Time for protest expired October 12. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Twenty-fifth street, from Central avenue to Hooper avenue, notice of street work was published September 22. Time for protest expired October 12. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Twenty-eighth street, from Central avenue to Hooper avenue, notice of street work was published September 14. Time for protest expired September 24. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Twenty-ninth street, from Central avenue to Hooper avenue, notice of street work was published September 14. Time for protest expired September 24. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Thirty-first street, from Central avenue to Hooper avenue, notice of street work was published September 14. Time for protest expired September 24. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Thirty-third street, from Central avenue to Hooper avenue, notice of street work was published September 14. Time for protest expired September 24. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Thirty-fifth street, from Central avenue to Hooper avenue, notice of street work was published September 14. Time for protest expired September 24. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Thirty-seventh street, from Central avenue to Hooper avenue, notice of street work was published September 14. Time for protest expired September 24. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Thirty-ninth street, from Central avenue to Hooper avenue, notice of street work was published September 14. Time for protest expired September 24. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Forty-first street, from Central avenue to Hooper avenue, notice of street work was published September 14. Time for protest expired September 24. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Forty-third street, from Central avenue to Hooper avenue, notice of street work was published September 14. Time for protest expired September 24. No protests have been received. Proof of affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners." Adopted.

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[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

QUIJADA IS IN DANGER.

THE TESTIMONY IS WINDING A HOPE ABOUT HIS NECK.

Valenzuela Saw Him Change His Bloody Shirt—Frame Saw Them Fight and Hall Heard Cries for Help—Review of Courts.

The murder trial of Francisco Quijada was resumed before Judge Smith and a jury in Department One yesterday morning.

Jesus Valenzuela was the first witness called by the prosecution. The old Mexican spoke through an interpreter and said he saw Quijada come to the wood-chopping camp at about 7 o'clock in the evening of July 13. The defendant changed his shirt and put the old garment in some kind of vessel.

The shirt was exhibited to the witness and he identified it as the one worn and changed by Francisco Quijada, the defendant on trial for his life.

During this proceeding Quijada assumed an air of bravado and smiled when the garment was produced in court.

Henry Dunham of Pasadena testified that he discovered the body shortly after the murder, was within a half mile beyond the Arroyo Seco. He was in a buggy with his daughter at the time; the horse became greatly excited and it became necessary to blindfold him in order to drive by the body; he said his daughter was frightened and he drove by rapidly, but saw the blood oozing from a wound, the murdered man's shirt being pulled up and exposing the naked body about the wound.

The man had been stabbed in the back, Dunham said he came back next day and discovered evidence of a scuffle having taken place where the murdered body was found.

Thompson, the witness was the third person called by the prosecution. This witness said that on the evening of July 13 he was passing along the road near the Arroyo Seco, about a mile beyond Pasadena, when he saw two Mexicans sitting by the roadside; they appeared to be singing; one was an old man and the other was the defendant. They spoke and he hurried by, fearing a personal assault.

George Frame said he saw the defendant on July 13 at about 5 o'clock in the evening; this was about a mile and a half beyond the school; the defendant appeared to be drinking and he recalled the defendant's dog jumping at him, and he sprang to one side.

Upon cross-examination, Frame said the men appeared to be fighting before he reached the high ground and looked back the scuffle had been renewed.

Harry Hamman looked at the defendant on July 13. Saw the deceased and defendant on Mission avenue late in the afternoon; the old man was drinking and the witness said he was at a field at the time, close to the public road. Ochoa was recalled when he came to place where the old man was slain until all evidence of the encounter had been effaced.

Joseph Hall of this city and a glazier and glass painter, P. F. Miller & Co., testified that at about 6:30 on the evening of July 13 he was returning from a little hunt in the hills above Pasadena, and that upon approaching the Arroyo Seco he heard some one call "Help!" three times, and saw the defendant flying and heard dog barking; he ran his horse in the direction of the noise, and just as he descended the hill going south the defendant came running toward him, and he saw him; when but a few feet away he (Quijada) looked him full in the face and ran away in a northwesterly direction.

Hall says he proceeded for a few feet when his horse suddenly whirled around, greatly frightened; looking in the direction of the object that alarmed him, he saw a man lying upon his face near a clump of bushes; his shirt was pulled up and he saw the blood oozing from a knife wound in the back; he now went to a Mexican's place near by and persuaded him to go to the body; he and his creature well requested and they rode by at full speed, the horses being afraid of the prostrate form.

John Johnson entered the city and notified the Coroner and persons living a half-mile distant from the scene of the tragedy were notified.

One or two unimportant witnesses were called and the court and jury took a recess while officers were sent in pursuit of the defendant.

The trial may end today, as but few more witnesses are to be examined. Quijada was arrested at San Gabriel by Deputy Sheriff Wilson, while attending a wake upon a dead body. The defendant was first discovered upon his knees in devotion, and Wilson waited until he visited a saloon before making the arrest.

At the County Jail.

Colored Chicken-Thieves from Monrovia—Partly Paralyzed.

Two colored chicken-thieves were booked at the County Jail yesterday under long sentences. Their names are Ben McClain, Jr., and John McClain. They were brought in from Monrovia by Constable Davidson. Ben was given ninety days for confessing his sin and "giving away" his companion, who received 120 days for his chicken-cusings.

The particular offense for which they received this sentence was the stealing of nine chickens.

Constable Davidson says a brother of one of these culprits is a jockey for a big stable in this State and receives a salary of \$2000 a year. The smaller of the two received at the battle yesterday is said to have worked about "Lucky" Baldwin's stable.

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WHAT RECORDS SHOW.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

PLANS FOR PARIS.

CLIMATE AND GROW BULLETIN.

THE INDIAN AND THE JACKASS.

LEGISLATION IN THE INTEREST OF THE POORER CLASSES.

A Complete Answer to Bryan's Statements Compiled by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Laws Passed in the Last Fifty Years.

(Special to the Philadelphia Ledger.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—One of the favorite charges of Candidate Bryan made on the stump is that all the legislation of the country for the past twenty-five years has been in the interest of capital and against the poorer classes. This is purely the statement of a demagogue, but it is well answered today by Hon. John L. Thomas, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department. Mr. Thomas has summarized the legislation of the last fifty years for the amelioration of the condition of the poorer laboring classes. He condenses it as follows:

A SUMMARY.
"Imprisonment for debt has been abolished; laws have been passed exempting homesteads and a large amount of personal property from execution against debtors who are heads of families, their widows and orphans; laws have been given to mechanics and laborers on the subject of things which they bestow labor for wages; poor persons are allowed to sue in the courts; State and national, without the payment of costs or the giving of security for costs; the courts, State and national, appoint attorneys to defend without compensation poor persons in the criminal courts; in some instances in the civil courts; the courts in many instances are directed to enter judgment in favor of a laborer who has to bring suit to recover his wages or enforce his rights against a corporation for a stated sum to cover his attorney's fees; seven hours in some cases and eight or nine in others have been declared by law for public service on public works; in the administration of insolvents the wages of labor are preferred claims; and, in some cases, wages are made preferred claims generally."

CHARGES ON TRANSPORTATION LINES.

"Laws have been passed regulating passenger and freight charges on railroads and other transportation lines, and also upon public warehouses and elevators, and national and State commissions have been created to supervise railway traffic, by which charges have been reduced two-thirds or more; laws reducing the rate of interest have been passed in nearly all the States and extending the time for redemption after the foreclosure of mortgages or deeds of trust; railroads are required to fence their roads or pay double damages resulting from a failure to fence; they are also required to furnish safe places and appliances for their passengers; manufacturers and mine-operators are required to provide places and machinery for the safety and comfort of their employees; the incorporation of labor organizations has been authorized by law; Labor day has been made a national holiday; commissioners of Labor, State and national, are appointed to gather statistics and as far as possible ameliorate the condition of the working classes; the Department of Agriculture has been established and the head thereof made a Cabinet officer; seeds costing \$150,000 annually are distributed free to the people; it is made misdemeanor in many of the States to blacklist a poor man who has been discharged from service or has failed to pay his debts; in others a misdemeanor to threaten by a postal card through the mails to sue a debtor or by the use of any device to reflect upon him."

TO PROTECT THE IMPRUDENT AND UNWARY.

In order to protect the imprudent and unwary the use of the mails is denied to those who would operate fraudulent or lottery schemes through the mails; postage on many of the reduced, entailing a loss to the government of \$8,000,000 annually in carrying the mails under the operation of the reduced rates; the best magazines and periodicals have been made as cheap as to put them in the reach of the poor; policies of life insurance and shares in building and loan associations are made non-forfeitable for non-payment of premiums; due after a limited time; banks, whether State or national, are subject to public supervision and their accounts to public action; the employees in the public service are allowed leave of absence with pay for thirty days in some instances and fifteen days in others; an additional thirty days for themselves or families; the cattle trade, the importation of laborers under contract, the labor of convicts of the United States, the further immigration of Chinese, the importation of convict-made goods and the postage system have been forbidden by law; boards of arbitration, State and national, have been created."

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

"Those employed in the public service are allowed payment for the national holidays—January 1, February 22, Decoration day, July 4, Thanksgiving day and December 25. Homesteads have been given to those who would plant and grow trees thereon; The Australian ballot law and other laws for the protection of the people in their right to vote, un molested and unawed, have been passed; 4,000,000 slaves have been freed, by which hundreds of thousands of property-owners were impoverished; public hospitals have been multiplied for the sick and the poor; \$140,000,000 is annually paid out of the public treasury to the soldiers of our wars, their widows and orphans, and last, though not least, the public schools have been established, so that now the annual expenditure in them alone is more than \$160,000,000, and for buildings, interest on loans and other expenses probably the further sum of \$40,000,000 or more."

"IT IS DEMAGOGIC."

Mr. Thomas further says that "the history of our country for the last quarter of a century shows that men and women of all classes of life have taxed their ingenuity to the utmost limit to devise laws for the benefit, education and elevation of the masses of the people. . . . There is no question among our people has been for many years in that direction, and it is demagogic for any one to assert, for the purpose of inflaming the minds of the masses against the rich, that legislation has all been against the former and in favor of the latter."

Wonderful Piece of Work.

(Cincinnati Times-Star.) The most expensive piece of glass known to the world is now in the way to the Yerkes telescope at Lake Geneva, Ill. It was run in the factory of Mantovani in Paris five years ago, ever since which time workmen have been cutting and polishing and perfecting it. Before any of this five years of service was given to the piece it was worth \$25,000. The first rough shaping was done on steel filings. Then eight or ten courses of emery were used. The last abrasive of all was beeswax, which has brought the lens to such a perfection of surface that the slightest rubbing on it would impair it. This is the lens which it is expected is going to bring Mars almost within "speaking distance" of the earth.

The dinner given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Slauson at their home on Figueroa street, was a delightful affair. The table was effectively decorated with golden chrysanthemums. The guests were Chief Justice Beatty, Judge Harrison and Judge and Mrs. Van Fleet of San Francisco, Senator and Mrs. Stephen M. White, Miss Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Vossburg and James Vossburg.

AN INFORMAL TEA.

Mrs. R. W. Poindexter gave a charming afternoon tea yesterday, at her home on West Adams street. Mrs. H. T. Lee assisted in receiving, and Mrs. Cleve M. Moore of San Gabriel presided at the tea table. The rooms were prettily decorated with flowers and smilax. Among those present were:

Hostesses—H. B. Wines, F. H. Poindexter, Stearns, M. Callender, Merrill, Van Dyke, G. T. Gay, Cornhus Cole, O. T. Johnson, J. M. Elliott, F. O. Johnson, D. W. Dilling, W. A. Elderkin, George G. Bishop, J. R. Scott, Charles Walton, Wills, Wade of Montecito, Elliott, Fremont, Moody.

A LUNCHEON.

Mrs. T. A. Lewis entertained informally at luncheon yesterday at her home on Figueroa street. The guests were Misses O. W. Childs, Van Fleet, Dwidley, W. C. Carpenter and Charles Monroe.

THE FETE CHAMPETRE.

The Fete Champetre held recently at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Severance on West Adams street for the benefit of the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, which was such an artistic and social success, proves to have been a financial success also. The total receipts were \$114.45, and the expenses \$38.45, leaving a balance for the hospital of \$76. The trustees of the hospital are gratified at this result, as it far exceeds their expectations. The board of trustees desire to express their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Severance, who made the benefit entertainment a possibility by so generously tendering the use of their house and grounds for that purpose, and to all who assisted in making the affair a success.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

A pleasant evening at Illich's by a number of boathouse enthusiasts of Pasadena, and their friends. Covers were laid for fourteen, and the table was appropriately decorated in white and yellow chrysanthemums. Those present were: Messrs. Ray Conger, Will Miller, Wm. Patterson, Wm. C. Casey, Thom. Arthur Dodswordh, Pace Randall, Roy Macomber, Sayre and Mrs. Wm. D. Dodswordh, Douglas Sovereign, John Bly.

MISS GRACE BUFFINGTON-HARMES.

Miss Grace Buffington and George E. Harms were married Tuesday at high noon, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Buffington. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. S. Bryant. The bride and groom stood beneath a canopy of white flowers while the Rev. Mr. Bryant read the vows. The bride wore a white dress with white ribbons. The front parlor was elaborately decorated in pink and white, and the rear one in yellow. The dining-room, where a breakfast was served immediately after the ceremony, the decorations were in red and white. Mr. and Mrs. Harms left for Santa Barbara where they will spend their honeymoon.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bradbury returned from San Francisco yesterday. Miss Waddilove is spending the week with Mrs. Hugh Macmillan at Asus.

W. R. DENNIS OF NEVADA CITY.

W. R. Dennis of Nevada City, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Ed. Silen.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE EBELL CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Ebelle club, held Saturday morning, at the rooms of South of Figueroa and Eleventh streets. Interesting papers will be read.

MISS MARGUERITE ARGUELLO OF SANTA CLARA.

Miss Marguerite Arguello of Santa Clara is visiting her sister, Mrs. Z. F. Arguello, on Union avenue.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY WILL BE GIVEN FRIDAY EVENING AT THE FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A birthday party will be given Friday evening at the First United Presbyterian Church, corner Eighth and Hill streets.

A VERY ENJOYABLE PARTY WAS GIVEN MISS LILA MAE O'HANLON IN HONOR OF HER BIRTHDAY.

A very enjoyable party was given Miss Lila Mae O'Hanlon in honor of her birthday, at her home on Essex street last Saturday. The house was decorated and the grounds illuminated with Chinese lanterns. On the lawn were a number of smilax and chrysanthemums, was the table, decorated with La France roses and smilax. Miss Lila was the recipient of a large number of gifts. A delightful musical programme was rendered under the directions of Miss Edith Norviel, which was followed by games on the lawn and in the parlor.

THE CHARITY BALL COMMITTEE AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BALL TO BE GIVEN NOVEMBER 10, WILL MEET AT THE BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD HALL NEXT SATURDAY AT 2 P.M.

Tommy Wants to Know. (Chicago Tribune.) Tommy, "Paw, who's going to be elected?"

"Mr. Tucker, 'Bryan, my son."

"What'll happen then?"

"What will have free college."

"That means that the owner of silver bullion will be able to take it to the mint and have it coined into dollars without paying anything for it."

"What is bullion?"

"It's the silver before it's coined."

"What do we want free college for?"

"I am glad to see you take an interest in such questions, Tommy. We want free college so as to bring the price of silver bullion up to \$1.25 an ounce and make good time."

"What's silver bullion worth now?"

"It is worth about 65 cents."

"What's silver going to be worth?"

"Yes, there's no doubt about that."

"Then, paw, why don't you buy a great big pile of bullion and make a whole wagon-load of money?"

"H'm—Thomas, if you don't quit playing with the son of that infernal dog-bug next door I'll take the skin clear off of you."

CALIFORNIA MUST BE REPRESENTED AT THE EXPOSITION.

Report of the Committee on Ways and Means to the Chamber of Commerce Yesterday—Establishment of a Smelter Favored.

At the meeting yesterday of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, some particularly interesting subjects were discussed. Reports of committees were submitted and discussed, especially that of the Committee on Ways and Means, which tendered the following report on the subject of legislative appropriations for exhibition purposes:

"We are profoundly impressed with the necessity that this State should make an adequate showing of its resources and its munition, and that at the International Exposition in Paris in 1900. We believe the money which was expended by the State in putting up a first-class building and making a good display at Chicago has all come back to us several times over. The recent increase of population in Southern California is largely due to that agency. While we are inappreciable to the world, we are a most important factor in the immigration from foreign countries. We think that a display in Paris of the farming possibilities of this country, of its agriculture, of its active and intelligent class of European agriculturists, and that the immigration of that sort in this country is greatly to be desired to develop its resources. We believe, also, that a display of fruit and wine will tend to increase our exports to foreign countries and give us a deserved place in the markets of the world. To accomplish anything worthy of the State at the Paris Exposition will necessitate a total outlay, in our opinion, of something like \$150,000, to expend which sum economically it will be necessary to at least \$20,000 of it should be available within the next two years. Therefore, we would recommend the appropriation by the next Legislature of a sum of \$20,000 for the Paris Exposition."

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS ALREADY ACTED, MAY 13, 1896, THROUGH ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ON THE PROPOSITION THAT IT SHOULD BE OUT OF THE JURISDICTION OF THIS COMMITTEE.

With regard to the display at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, your committee learns that the exposition is to be a very considerable affair, being probably in excess of the standards of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, that the sum of \$10,000 be asked for from the coming Legislature, which we believe will be sufficient to represent the State in a most creditable manner. It will not be necessary to erect a special building as was the case at Atlanta, and the management has agreed to supply light and water and sundry other expenses free of charge.

"The total sum thus to be asked for is \$10,000, and your committee is frank to state that difficulty will be experienced in obtaining so large an appropriation. We believe that the apportionment of \$10,000 for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition is the one most likely to meet with opposition, but as the board is already on record in favor of that appropriation it is evidently not proper to recommend a change."

PERSONALS.

O. Grammer has returned from San Francisco.

J. L. Hackett of Louisville, Ky., is at the Nadeau.

B. F. Hudson of Oakland is at the Nadeau.

J. Monehan of Needles, Ariz., is at the Nadeau.

E. M. Ayers of Zanesville, O., is a guest of the Westminster.

Mrs. P. B. Bell of Chattanooga, Tenn., is a guest of the Nadeau.

H. W. Wilcox and wife of Tempe, Ariz., are registered at the Nadeau.

J. Harry Scott and wife of San Francisco are guests of the Nadeau.

E. F. Plaisted of San Diego registered at the Nadeau last night.

Mr. Replogie, vice-president of the Bankers' Alliance, is at the Clarendon.

O. F. Townsend, Wells-Fargo's agent in the United States Hotel, is at the Nadeau.

Pauline Lockhart of Dallas, Tex., and Mrs. B. B. Briggs of Santa Paula are staying at the Nadeau.

Capt. Isaac Polhaus of the Colorado River is at the Nadeau.

George Marshall and family, San Francisco; D. S. Lewis and wife, Mesa, Ariz.; M. A. Bingham, Utah; Addie Linnell and Mr. B. B. Briggs, Ariz.; Mrs. K. Tucker, Tropico, are at the Hoffman House.

Frank M. King and wife, Phoenix, Ariz.; L. E. Victor, San Francisco; Charles L. Carnegie, San Francisco; L. M. Lewis and wife, Louisville, Ky.; L. L. Loid, Pomona; H. E. Smith, Arizona, are at the Hotel Ramona.

TRADE STIMULUS.

Once upon a midday dray,

As he stood by counter weary,

Waiting for the customer that ever passed the door;

As he lingered, sad, dejected,

His mind was all projected,

Rapid individual up the center of his store.

Of the party who destroyed the silence of his store.

He by attitude commanded

And in language quick demanded

The message that this active-looking party bore.

"I represent the Times," he muttered,

And no stop he made or stuttered,

Till the shopman was informed of the message that he bore.

"I suggest your advertising

In that very interesting

Sheet that goes to every home from city to the shore."

Naught the shopman said or stayed he,

To the business office made he,

A thirty-dollar contract handed to the busy clerk.

Not a day he had of waiting,

So he told a friend, relating,

And two extra salesmen were promptly put to work.

No hard time he is bearing,

No loss of days of weary waiting,

No piles of unsold goods longer linger in his store.

But the merchant now is trying,

While immense new stocks he's buying,

To find some larger premises for the trade in need of more space.

(Boston Transcript.) Richard. How are you and Miss Smarte getting on?

Do she smile upon you still?

Robert. Smile upon it? She actually laughs at it.

(Puck.) Scientific. Let me see, what is the name of the instrument that records the pugilist's blow?

Jollicus. I guess you mean a phonograph.

Weather Bureau Report for the Past Week.

George E. Franklin, the local observer of the Weather Bureau, has prepared the following report for the week ending Monday, October 26:

Warmer generally; fair weather prevailed during the past week except on the 22d inst., when showers fell as far south as San Diego, and as the weekly bulletins are not closed until Tuesday, a general statement will be given of the week which set in on Monday night. These rains began Monday evening and continued as showers throughout Tuesday; they were very heavy in places, and at Los Angeles exceeded the normal by .56 of an inch. Snow fell in the mountains, the high peaks being heavily covered. The rain came at a very late hour, and will start grass for feed, which was getting short, and stop irrigation of orchards, besides softening the ground preparatory to plowing for grain.

Detailed reports will be furnished in the bulletin concerning the character and extent of the rainstorm. Ventura county—Bardsdale: The weather was cool with strong indications of rain on Sunday, but none fell. The nights continued quite clear, which was a good thing for the fruit. The temperature was 78 deg.; lowest, 50 deg. (October 27.) Heavy rain fell the night of the 26th, and on the 27th, amounting to 1.25 inches. La Brea, 1.00 inch. The 28th was clear, warm and dry; the latter part was cool and cloudy. Highest temperature, 74 deg.; lowest, 50 deg. Pomona: Report ends October 27. From midnight to 7 a.m. today the rainfall was 1.43 inches, and considerable has fallen since, with appearances of a continuance. Little if any damage was done, but much good. Many orchards not fully supplied with irrigation water will be much benefited.

Riverside county—Riverside: A heavy shower of rain fell at San Jacinto on the 22d. It is reported that nearly all the available land in Perris Valley has been secured by grain-raisers for the coming season. Plowing will begin this week. Orange County—Santa Ana: High fogs were frequent during the week; .15 of an inch of rain fell on the morning of the 22d, in the southwestern portion of the county. The 23d was cloudy and cool, and the first day during the past six months without sunshine. The season has been unusually favorable for gathering walnuts; the crop is quite good, and the last one in color. Apples are mostly gathered, and are keeping better than for the last three years. Grapes are in good condition, and promise a fair yield of good quality. Capistrano: Highest temperature, 74 deg.; lowest, 50 deg. Diego city: The temperature ranged about 2 deg. daily above the average; the highest was 78 deg., and the lowest, 58 deg. The week was a very dry one, and there was one incipient thunderstorm on the 19th, and the other a good shower on the 22d. The rains at El Cajon are fairly as yet in dry ground. Escondido will be at the end of the week.

A GREAT BOOK—ABSOLUTELY—GIVEN AWAY!

Few books printed in the English language have reached so great a sale as has Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is a book of 1000 large pages and contains over 300 illustrations—some of them in colors. It is a complete family doctor book. It is written simply and concisely, so that it is easy to read, and it is made easily and quickly. Over 600,000 copies have been sold at the regular price of \$1.50. The profits on this enormous sale enable us to distribute 500,000 copies absolutely FREE. A copy bound in strong paper covers, will therefore be sent FREE to any one who will send us a one-cent stamp to cover cost of mailing only.

Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

An Appropriate Story Told by Silver-Tongued Tom Fitch.

(Phoenix Republican, Oct. 18, 1896.) The ready wit of Hon. Thomas Fitch never deserts him, as was evidenced during his speech Friday night. He was answering the question put to him by some of his auditors, when somebody yelled: "Would it not be better for the United States to be a colony of Old Mexico than a slave of England?"

The question was a poser, but the speaker was equal to the emergency. He reflectively scratched his head a moment, then answered:

"If what I have said this evening does not answer that question, then I fear that I will not be able to answer such an absurd query for this reason: 'It was during the Modoc Indian war in California.' The question put to him by some of his auditors, when somebody yelled: 'Would it not be better for the United States to be a colony of Old Mexico than a slave of England?'"

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Anæmia means "want of blood," a deficiency in the red corpuscles of the blood. Its cause is found in want of sufficient food, dyspepsia, lack of exercise or breathing impure air. With it is a natural repugnance to all fatty foods. Scott's Emulsion is an easy food to get fat from and the easiest way of taking fat. It makes the blood rich in just those elements necessary to robust health, by supplying it with red corpuscles.

Science says that the coming man (also the "coming woman") will depend for food supply more on the chemist and the laboratory than on the products of the field and farm. However that may be, it is sure that intelligent people everywhere now depend upon

**Liebig
COMPANY'S
Extract of
Beef**

as a palatable, concentrated food product, indispensable as a stock for soups, sauces and made dishes, and as beef tea, nourishing and refreshing.

There's only one Liebig COMPANY'S that has the signature of the great chemist Liebig on the jar:

Liebig

EAT TWIN BROTHERS
MUSH
BEST FOOD ON EARTH
EVERY GROCER SELL IT

LEGAL

Notice to Contractors.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NO
9th for the construction of tunnels, pipe line
ment work and excavation necessary for
0,000 feet of conduit for development
near power in the San Gabriel River. T
right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
Plans, specifications and full information
can be obtained from **A. C. BALCH,**
23 Baver Block, Los Angeles

Notice

BY ORDER OF THE ASSETS OF THE City Bank
BY ORDER OF COURT A LARGE AMOUNT
of the real estate and all the notes, accounts
judgments, personal property, etc., in the
hands of the receiver of the City Bank will
be sold at public auction to the highest bidder
for cash at the Broadway entrance to the
county courthouse at 12 o'clock m. on Octo-
ber 1, 1894.

A full list of the property to be sold can
be had at the East Side Bank, at the office
of John T. Jones, Fulton Block, 397 New Mil-
lery, or at the office of the county clerk, where
the files in case of Margaret Miller vs. C.
Bank.

W. J. WASHINGTON.

John T. Jones, Allen & Flint, Att'ys.
The above sale is postponed to Nov. 17
the same hour and place.
W. J. WASHBURN, Receiver

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF
California, county of Los Angeles, ss.
the matter of the estate of Geo. T. Insalaco
deceased. Notice for publication of time for
proving will, etc.
Notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the
11th day of November, 1906 at 10 o'clock, a. m.

department day, at the courtroom of this court, said day, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and state of California, and be appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of Barbara A. Insley, praying that a document annexed to her petition be admitted to probate in this court, purporting to be the will and testament of the said deceased, admitted to probate, that letters of administration with the will annexed be issued thereon to said petitioner, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

T. E. NEWLIN, County Clerk
By C. W. BLAKE, Deputy.
Hunsaker & Lindenbach, Att'ys for Prisoner.

NOTICE.
To Grading Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the board of trustees of the St. Normal School for grading and graveling of the campus of said school. Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the principal. Bidders will please apply promptly for information. Bids will be opened October at 9 a.m. **EDWARD T. PIERCE,**

Owing to the threatening weather, Ontario did not send more than a third of her promised quota to the demonstration yesterday. A number of Republican enthusiasts went in,

SEE the elegant Shaw piano which is offered by The Times in the windows of the South California Music Company, Nos. 216 and

The Mary S. Logan Club will hold a special meeting Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in McComas Hall. A general invitation to be present is extended to the public. This was the first women's Republican club organized.

continued until Tuesday of this week. By consent of a deputy district attorney, it was arranged to have it continued from then till today because of the Reed parade. By an agreement between counsel for the defendant and

He also says that the credit of the decorations belongs entirely to Mrs. Annie Bancroft of this city, who designed and executed the work, and not to the ladies of the Sound-Money league, as was stated.

North Euclid avenue, Friday afternoon from 2:30 to 5 p.m., which will be a farewell reception for three of the members, Mmes. Frome, Jones and Gilchrist, who are soon to remove from the city. The consecration meeting of the union will be held at the Methodist

